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KULIKOV INTERVIEW ON NATO, WARSAW PACT PARITY

LD271336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep (ADN) -- In an interview for APN, Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the joint forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, compared the military powers of the NATO and Warsaw Pact blocs, emphasizing that the military capabilities of the two blocs today show an approximate parity.

Marshal Kulikov called the thesis, propagated by certain Western circles, of a strategic lag in NATO's military potential behind that of the Warsaw Pact a deliberate distortion of facts used by the Western powers. He recalled that the balance of power in particular had become an objective factor in the stabilization of the international situation, a factor which had launched detente.

The Soviet military politician pointed out that no doubt there were quantitative and qualitative differences in the types of war material of the two sides -- aircraft, tanks, land-based missiles, etc. However, it is clear to every unprejudiced individual -- particularly the military specialist -- that overall military power consists of the totality of all types of weapons and war material. Bearing this in mind, the conclusion of a military strategic parity of both sides was drawn.

The contrived thesis of NATO's lag behind the Warsaw Treaty Organization is calculated to justify the course of the present U.S. administration toward undermining the balance which exists between the two sides, toward achieving U.S. military superiority over the USSR and of NATO over the Warsaw Pact, toward intimidating public opinion in the West with the "Soviet military threat," and toward convincing it of the need to develop the arms race.

However, it is patently obvious, Marshal Kulikov underlined further, that under present conditions nobody will succeed in disturbing the strategic military balance and achieve superiority. Those who are hatching such plans obviously overestimate their facilities and ignore the facilities of the other side which, in view of military preparations aimed at them, will not remain passive. Any attempts to disturb such a balance will effect a new round of the arms race and increase the danger of a war -- a danger which must not be permitted.

Hence, the members of the Warsaw Treaty have repeatedly submitted proposals to lower the level of military confrontation and to adhere strictly to the principle of equality and equal security.

However, today it is precisely this principle that is rejected by the U.S. leadership which has started out on the path toward achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, as well as beginning the material preparation for waging a nuclear war. As a result, the situation in the world has sharpened and the danger of war has grown.

Obviously, we cannot but take this circumstance into account, Marshal Kulikov said in conclusion. As emphasized in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, adopted at the meeting of the political consultative committee in 1980, the Warsaw Treaty member states will take all measures to maintain their defense capability at the proper level as long as the NATO bloc exists and strives to increase its military potential further. The member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization will forever ensure the reliable security of their peoples.

BOGACHEV ON WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS SPACE WEAPONS

LD250110 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow Setember 24 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

A new round of dangerous arms race in space: To be or not to be? This is a matter of profound concern for world public.

The Soviet initiative to conclude a treaty banning deployment in space weapons of any kind was approved by the 36th U.N. General Assembly session and received broad support of the world public. The U.N. conference on the research and peaceful uses of space, held in Vienna in August, reaffirmed the desire of the overwhelming majority of participants to use space as a peaceful area of human activity.

On the other hand, Washington recently adopted a space programme which provides, among other things, for intensive preparations for developing and deploying anti-satellite systems.

Speaking at the ceremony of meeting U.S. astronauts who have carried out the flight on the space vehicle Columbia, President Reagan stated in so many words that his administration would prepare for waging war in space. The Pentagon constantly makes statements to the effect that the use of space by the United States may exert significant influence on the outcome of armed struggle in their favour.

In trying to justify the U.S. administration's course of making the space around the earth into a potential battlefield, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Eugene Rostow made on September 20 in a U.S. Senate subcommittee a lengthy statement asserting that the best way to safeguard U.S. security in space is to build U.S. anti-satellite weapons. He resorted to the totally false ploy alleging that reliable control over compliance with an arms limitations agreement in the present conditions is absolutely impossible.

On September 23, the same Eugene Rostow gave an even more outspoken expression to his militarist position. He said it would be the ultimate in stupidity for the United States to enter talks with the Soviet Union on control over space armaments systems.

In adopting the programme for space militarization, the U.S. administration, as is noted by a LOS ANGELES TIMES analyst, displays not the slightest inclination to resume talks on limiting or banning anti-satellite weapons.

Militarists from the Pentagon should not count on the USSR allowing them to make space into a testing ground for preparing a war against the socialist countries.

At the same time, however, the Soviet Union will continue to put in a maximum of efforts in order to halt the world's sliding to a space war. The USSR has repeatedly declared its readiness to embark on negotiations that would lead to a total ban on any weapons in space. This Soviet position remains unchanged.

USTINOV, BLOC DEFENSE MINISTERS ARRIVE IN VARNA

LD271426 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Varna September 27 TASS -- Delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member-states arrived in the People's Republic of Bulgaria today to attend the Shield-82 exercise. A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic is led by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary of Ministry of Defense -- first deputy minister of defense, that of the German Democratic Republic by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, minister of National Defense, that of the Polish People's Republic by General Florian Siwicki, head of the General Staff of the Polish Army -- deputy minister of national defense; that of the Socialist Republic of Romania by Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence; that of the Soviet Union by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR, and that of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by General of the Army Martin Dzur, minister of national defence.

The following military delegations have also arrived to attend the Shield-82 exercise of the SRV -- led by Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, deputy minister of national defence -- chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army; and that of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Colonel-General Jarantayn Abhia, minister of defence.

At the airport the delegations were met by General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), Bulgarian minister of people's defence, by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and by general of the Army A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, has arrived at the area of the exercises.

DOLGIKH MEETS CEMA REPRESENTATIVES IN MOSCOW

MTI Report

LD222122 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (MTI) -- Under a previous agreement a meeting of the permanent representatives of CMEA member countries was held in Moscow September 21-22. Hungary was represented by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meeting surveyed several issues related to the development of the economic cooperation of members countries.

Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the political committee [as received] of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the participants.

PRAVDA Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September publishes on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Meeting of Permanent Representatives." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Report on page BB 1 of the 23 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Dolgikh Receives CEMA Representatives in Moscow" and the following variation was noted:

PRAVDA adds the following sentence: Taking part in the talk were N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section.

TASKS OF 37TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PREVIEWED

Alladin Preview

PM231125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent A. Alladin dispatch: "Responsibility to Mankind: On the Eve of the Opening of the 37th UN General Assembly Session"]

[Excerpt] New York -- The global nature of UN activity predetermines the universality of the problems which the organization examines. The preliminary agenda for the 37th session contains more than 130 items. It is proposed to continue formulating ways to broaden international economic cooperation and discuss questions of the struggle against natural disasters and drug addiction and of the protection of women's and children's rights, and a program designed for the period through the year 2000 is being put forward to reinforce the health of all mankind.

And, of course, as in all recent years, the General Assembly will focus attention on questions without whose successful solution other resolutions and decisions simply lose their point. It is a question of measures to prevent small and big wars. The task of preserving and strengthening peace is now still more urgent than before.

The 37th session is called upon to outline steps for the speediest realization of the USSR's proposal to conclude a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. This is a reliable means of ruling out the use of any weapons for the purpose of aggression. Such a long-awaited measure would accord with the security interests of both nuclear and nonnuclear states. However, it is being blocked, like the elimination of the danger of the first use of nuclear weapons, by the United States and its allies. Washington and militant NATO circles are opposed to everything that could limit the possibility of their pursuing a policy of threats and diktat with regard to other countries and peoples.

The American society of nuclear scientists, who are aware of the catastrophic consequences of using nuclear weapons, recently published its annual report, whose cover depicts the hands of a clock showing 3 minutes to midnight. Only a few years ago the symbolic clockface depicting the proximity of the thermonuclear apocalypse did not seem so menacing. It is arguable whether the gap between the hands warning mankind of the approaching catastrophe has been correctly determined, but one thing is incontestable: Under the conditions of the continuous improvement of mass destruction weapons, the need to halt mankind's slide toward the edge of the precipice is more obvious than ever. And this is the United Nations' chief task.

The UN states' unambiguous advocacy of a constructive resolution of the items on the agenda would undoubtedly help to lessen the nuclear threat. The most important direction for international efforts to that end is pointed out in the declaration on preventing nuclear catastrophe, which was adopted at the 36th General Assembly session on our country's initiative.

Unfortunately, the new General Assembly session is reopening to the thunder of guns and the howl of bombs. Regardless of everything, flouting international law, on the very eve of the start of plenary sessions on the bank of the East River the Israeli aggressors committed a monstrous act of vandalism against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Things are uneasy in Central America and the Caribbean, where the forces of reaction are trying to suppress actions by the people's masses and are threatening Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada with aggression.

Behind each of these actions, which challenge the international public, undermine political stability in the world and encroach upon the ideas of peaceful coexistence, it is not hard to divine the guiding hand of the state on whose territory the UN headquarters is located. The gamble on brute force and on achieving military superiority is one again being proclaimed openly from the loftiest Washington rostrums. And what is still more dangerous is that the imperial ambitions of those who yearn for the irretrievable past are receiving material backing in the form of record military appropriations.

According to the calculations of the magazine PARADE, the Pentagon has been guaranteed $38 million per hour for the next 5 years. Of course, militarist preparations in no way tie up with noble UN ideals. Hence the growing and now hardly concealed irritation at the organization's activity -- irritation expressed in attacks on it by such frenetic American politicians as Senator Moynihan, the former U.S. representative in this organization, and in the conspiracy of silence in the local press.

It may seem improbable, but it is a fact that you will not encounter a thorough, objective account of what the United Nations lives and strives for in the pages of the bourgeois U.S. press. Still less will you find an account of the peace-loving undertakings and initiatives advanced from its rostrum by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is not without reason that Washington considers UN activity an obstacle to achieving its aggressive foreign policy aims.

The Soviet Union takes the diametrically opposite stand with regard to the United Nations. Throughout the preceding decades our country has been the most consistent ally of this organization's constructive initiatives and -- which is still more important -- has itself, as a rule, been their author. The decision on decolonization, whose draft was submitted by Soviet representatives, has gone down in UN history forever. And not a year goes by without our delegation making far-reaching proposals which take the interests of all states into consideration on the most urgent problem -- that of disarmament.

Here, too, the USSR sets other great powers an example with its readiness to assume unilateral commitments to remove the danger of war. Mankind once again saw for itself the disinterested and noble nature of our peace-loving policy in June of this year, when in his message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on behalf of the entire Soviet people announced our state's solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, the Western countries and the United States above all preferred "not to notice" such an unprecedented step in international diplomacy.

The strengthening of peace and international security would also be promoted by the General Assembly's vigorous advocacy of the practical implementation of measures toward arms limitation and disarmament. The new proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament for the elaboration and stage-by-stage implementation of a nuclear disarmament program, as well as the proposals of many other states to curb and end the nuclear arms race, create a solid basis for finally ending the buildup of the most dangerous means of waging war. Our country is acting in the same direction, seeking concrete and really tangible accords, at the talks being held between the USSR and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

By sabotaging the socialist states' other proposals submitted for consideration to the second special session on disarmament, the United States has once again shown the worth of its wordy statements about its desire for peace. The Soviet leaders once again displayed their concern for strengthening the United Nations' authority and their sincere interest in activating its efforts in the main direction -- the maintenance of international peace and security -- during the visit of UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar to Moscow.

At the meeting in the Kremlin L.I. Brezhnev confirmed the invariable nature of our country's support for UN activity in ensuring international security and developing cooperation among states in accordance with the provisions of this organization's charter. For his part J. Perez de Cuellar evaluated highly the Soviet Union's foreign policy aimed, as he emphasized, at strengthening peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

The UN secretary general especially noted the exceptional importance of the pledge adopted by our country not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, assessing it as clear testimony to the USSR's adherence to the cause of peace and as a practical measure to lessen the nuclear threat.

The world's peoples expect the 37th UN General Assembly session, which is about to open, to make a weighty contribution to resolving the problem of disarmament and of preventing thermonuclear war. The United Nations must justify its lofty destiny.

Tolkunov on Agenda

PM280939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Agenda Recommended: At the 37th UN General Assembly session"]

[Text] New York, 23 Sep -- The General Committee of the 37th UN General Assembly session has examined states' proposals on including items on the agenda of its work. The assembly has been recommended to approve 138 items on the agenda.

The majority of them are urgent questions of contemporary world politics. The problem of arms limitation and disarmament occupies the central place among them, and many of them have been raised at the United Nations in various years on the Soviet Union's initiative.

A considerable number of items on the agenda relate to liquidating hotbeds of military danger and vestiges of colonialism and racism in various parts of the world. The session is faced with examining, in particular, a range of questions connected with the situation in the Near East.

A number of items concern questions of international economic relations, the strengthening of international law principles and relations among states.

During the elaboration of recommendations on the agenda it became clear that the upcoming session will reflect the struggle between the two basic approaches to resolving international problems. The Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba and nonaligned countries sought to ensure that the session will concentrate its attention primarily on questions of maintaining international peace and security -- which constitutes the chief task of the United Nations, defined in its charter.

The inclusion of a number of new proposals was recommended. For all their multiplicity and diversity, on the whole they reflect the states' growing concern at the incresing complexity of the international situation and their desire to achieve a breakthrough for the better in its development. Thus, for example, the questions of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands will be examined.

The representatives of Afghanistan and the socialist countries resolutely opposed the recommendations imposed on the General Committee by the United States and its allies to include on the agenda the provocative questions of the so-called situation in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea. Not only can this provocative ballyhoo not help to normalize the situation in the respective regions but, on the contrary, it is aimed at creating additional obstacles to a genuine political settlement. This road to such a settlement, as USSR representative V.F. Petrovskiy emphasized, is opened up by the constructive proposals of the DRA and the three countries of Indochina.

The U.S. delegation used an extensive arsenal of means of pressuring the delegations of a number of states so as to thwart the recommendation to examine the question of Puerto Rico at the session, as proposed by Cuba. This proposal was rejected by an insignificant majority of votes. At the same time its discussion demonstrated the UN members' growing understanding of the urgency of this question.

UN circles point out that the agenda elaborated for the session is distinguished by its great fullness and topicality and opens up possibilities for a constructive dialogue at this authoritative international forum.

GROMYKO, SYRIA'S KHADDAM HOLD NEW YORK TALKS

LD271754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting was held here [no time specified] between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs and Abd al-Halim Khaddam, foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

During an exchange of opinions on topical international problems, including those on the agenda of the 37th UN General Assembly session, main attention was given to the situation in the Near East. Both parties expressed serious anxiety at the further increase of tension in this region following the continuing Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

It was noted by both parties that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon is a direct result of the separate deals policy, the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation" in action. By giving Tel Aviv military and political support, Washington is at the same time taking on the role of accomplice to the action of the aggressor.

It was stressed that the principles put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his 15 September speech in the Kremlin, on which the achievement of a just and stable peace in the Near East must be based, are of great significance for the attainment of peace in this region.

It was unanimously confirmed that an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East must be based on a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. The USSR and Syria are firmly convinced that the only realistic and specific path to the achievement of such an all-embracing Near East settlement is the collective effort of all interested parties, including, of course, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- the PLO.

In this respect, A.H. Khaddam gave a high evaluation of the proposal of the Soviet Union on the convocation of a special international conference on the Near East.

The positive role of the principles adopted by the meeting of heads of Arab states and governments in Fes for a settlement of the Near East problem, including resolution of the Palestine problem, was noted.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the USSR will in future continue to support the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab people for the establishment of a firm and just peace in the Near East.

The conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

OPPOSITION TO PIPELINE BAN NOTED IN U.S., EUROPE

Industrial, Government Figures

LD272342 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 27 TASS -- 88 prominent industrialists from the United States, Canada and Britain -- members of the Anglo-North-American Committee -- released a statement noting that boycotts, embargoes and "moratoriums" are becoming the accepted vehicles of government policy, the inevitable result being "complex problems affecting the processes of trade and mutual understanding." "The U.S. embargo on deliveries for the Soviet gas pipeline", says the statement reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, "has destablised the entire Western union."

House Republican minority leader R. Michel has called for supporting the bill to lift the U.S. "sanctions" imposed on companies supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Together with 11 other House members, R. Michel signed a letter calling on congressmen to give support to the bill to annul these "sanctions". We are doing this because these sanctions have proved to be a costly failure, the letter says. Now, that the United States is trying to mitigate the effects of the sanctions on the European firms, it is unthinkable to demand that U.S. companies continue to shoulder the whole burden of this costly policy that has failed. The United States, the letter points out, has already lost a 1.2 billion dollars worth in contracts.

Brussels September 27 TASS -- In an interview with the newspaper LIBRE BELGIQUE, Belgium's Minister for External Relations L. Tindemans said that the U.S.-West European relations "are assuming a dangerous character". Among other things, he expressed his concern over U.S. attempts to adopt decisions unilaterally, thus placing the Europeans in a position when they have to bow to orders from overseas. The minister also pointed to the "divergence of the economic interests" between the USA and Western Europe.

Senator Percy Letter

LD251448 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 25 TASS -- The discriminatory restrictions imposed by the Reagan administration on the mutually advantageous commercial and economic exchange between the United States and the USSR do much harm to U.S. companies.

Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles Percy sent letters to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. In these letters he states that the firm "Fiat Allis" alone which has enterprises in Springfield, Illinois, will sustain the losses of 1.9 billion dollars as a result of the administration's "sanctions". The senator writes that a few days ago the company was compelled to close one of its plants, dismissing about 1,700 workers.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER SAYS GAS PIPELINE ON SCHEDULE

LD271714 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna September 27 TASS -- The Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline will be commissioned right on schedule. The Soviet Union is a reliable trade partner, said Austrian Minister for Trade, Handicrafts and Industry Josef Staribacher at a press conference in Vienna. He praised the results of the meeting in Moscow of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which discussed further development of the trade and economic relations between the two countries. The meetings and negotiations in the Soviet Union, the minister said, have clearly demonstrated that our relations have a firm foundation and favourable prospects for the future.

REAGAN BROADCAST ON EMPLOYMENT CRITICIZED

LD252300 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 26 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan delivered another weekly broadcast address to the nation. He had to admit that unemployment remained one of the worst problems of the country. The official, obviously understated figures put the "army of redundant people" in the United States at 10.8 million. The U.S. trade unions, however, have estimated that a total of more than 15 million Americans are now denied the right to work.

At the same time the White House chief again tried to gloss over the situation with employment in the U.S. and to win praise for his own efforts in this field. For instance, he mentioned a bill sent by him to the Congress which, he claimed, would provide job training for one million people for permanent jobs in the private sector. The President admitted, however, that the bill did not solve the problem of unemployment as a whole. Reagan obviously tried to shift the blame for the present day catastrophic situation in employment onto previous administrations.

Responding to the broadcast address of the chief of the U.S. administration, Democratic House Member Peter Peyser (New York) strongly criticised Reagan's economic policy. He said it was unbelievable that the President could boast of what was the worst economic catastrophe since the Great Depression and that at present the country was gripped by the highest unemployment level during the past 40 years and by bankruptcies of businessmen in the country.

EFFECT OF ARMS SPENDING ON U.S. ECONOMY

LD271408 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The more obvious it becomes that the costly arms race imposed by the Reagan administration undermines the American economy and forces down the living standards of Americans, the more often Washington officials resort to lies and subterfuges. Thus, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger asserted a few days ago that it was absolutely wrong to believe that arms spending was affecting the U.S. economy.

Well, the tycoons of the military-industrial complex will certainly agree with this statement of the Pentagon's chief since they make enormous profits on the expanding munitions industry. But this is not so with the American working people who have to pay with great privations for the government's militaristic policy. Facts are a stubborn thing, and they show that the "Reaganomics" based on the feverish increase of arms expenditures, far from easing, has aggravated the economic slump in the USA.

In comparison with 1981 the "death dealers" have stepped up their operations by more than 6 per cent over the past six months. Militaristic expenditures increased by a still greater margin.

The massive deflection of funds and material resources from civilian to military industries has done great harm to the key branches of industry. The curtailment of industrial production on a national scale now exceeds ten per cent in comparison with July last year, while the output of equipment showed a drop of 20 per cent.

Ever more companies curtail their output or go bankrupt thus leaving hundreds of thousands of workers unemployed. There are 10.8 million officially registered jobless people and according to trade union figures there are 15 million of them. The number of unemployed is likely to grow further in capitalist America. Despite Washington's optimistic statements there is no prospect of recovery in sight.

The monopolies are using mass unemployment for intensifying the exploitation of working people, for "freezing" and cutting wages under conditions of unceasing inflation.

The Reagan administration is looking for ways to whip up the arms race by slashing appropriations for social needs. It cut them three times by a total of 63 billion dollars. The poorest sections were hit the hardest. The arms race increases the taxation burden borne by the working people. The White House's decision to raise federal taxes in the next three years by almost a hundred billion dollars was a new blow to their living standards.

While the incomes of rank-and-file Americans are declining and they have to tailor their spending accordingly, big business magnates are waxing rich. Last year the profits of military concerns rose by 12-15 per cent while the income of the average American family fell off by more than three per cent. The purchasing power of American workers has slumped to its lowest level in the last 20 years.

As a result of "Reaganomics" more and more Americans are sinking to the "lower depths" of American society where poverty and hopelessness reign. Over 2 million Americans found themselves last year below the official "poverty line". This year they are expected to be joined by four more million people.

The growth of economic difficulties in the USA and the privations suffered by the American working people are directly proportional to the growth of military budgets. "Guns instead of butter" -- such is the stark reality for millions of Americans today. Ever broader sections of the U.S. population are becoming aware of the disastrous effects of the arms race. So the initiators of this race, politicians of the Weinberger type, have to go out of their way to prove that this is not so.

NEW U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND VIEWED

LD192108 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- "The United States is speeding up preparations for new military ventures abroad." This is the conclusion made by the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN, commenting on the Pentagon's decision on formation of a separate command on special military operations. Its task will be to enhance fighting efficiency and preparedness of the so-called special purpose troops trained to commit subversive acts, terror, sabotage and stage coup d'etats.

As in the inglorious past, writes SELSKAYA ZHIZN, Washington's subversive-terrorist actions will be levelled against the forces of independence and social progress which are an insurmountable obstacle to its hegemonistic ambitions. The American press overtly writes that U.S. subversive plans embrace all areas in the world where there is a threat to interests of American imperialism.

The dirty enterprise, the commentary runs, has a broad foundation. The core of subversive formations are special purpose army units, known as the Green Berets. The style of that "bandit elite" of the Pentagon is well familiar to peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, where they left their bloody traces. U.S. air and naval units are now planned to be assigned to assist the Green Berets.

Consolidation of the American potential of "secret warfare," SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes, is a fact which calls for vigilance. Those who cherish freedom should be on their guard in order to defend it from encroachments of "Green" and other berets.

INDIRA GANDHI'S ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE REPORTED

LD271050 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Today, Indira Gandi attended a public meeting at Kiev state university, with flowers and warm smiles. Children in Ukrainian dress presented Indira Gandhi with traditional bread and salt. The rector of Kiev state university, Mykhaylo Bilyy, was one of the speakers at the gathering."

The rector of Kiev state university then presented Mrs Indira Gandhi with the honorary diploma of Doctor of Kiev University and a commorative medal. Indira Gandhi addressed those present. She said:

[Begin recording] I thank you for the great honor which the governing council of this university has done me. It is a pleasure to visit the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Ukraine has many noble achievements to its credit in the arts and sciences and has contributed to the strength and prosperity of the USSR. Like India, it is a founding member of the United Nations. Ukraine is justly famous the world over. There is a fruitful cultural exchange program between India and the Soviet Union. Scholars, scientists and engineers from each country are increasingly visiting the other and contributing to better mutual understanding and also the enlargement of knowledge. Our cooperation encompasses such sophisticated and important areas of intellectual endeavor as space and atomic energy. My present visit has enabled us to build upon this friendship, as have the periods of fruitful discussion with President Brezhnev. India shares the Soviet Union's determination to work for peace. [applause] [end recording]

The Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, signed the guestbook of Kiev state university. The public meeting turned into a vivid manifestation of friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and India. Later in the day, Indira Gandhi was received at the Kiev city Soviet of People's Deputies. The chairman of the Executive Committee, Kiev Mayor Valentin Zgurskiy dwelt on the social and economic development of his city, the celebrations for the great holiday in the life of the country -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Indira Gandhi was presented with a jubilee medal dedicated to the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev, as well as with a diploma and medal of honorary citizen of Soviet Ukraine's capital. During the presentation ceremony, Kiev mayor, Valentin Zgurskiy spoke.

In accepting the honorary title, Mrs Indira Gandhi said: [begin recording] I am deeply touched by the honor that you have done me in making me a citizen of this very beautiful and famous city. I am delighted to be in this city. You are justly proud of it. I congratulate you on the 1,500 years of the founding city with its fabulous history. I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the most beautiful cities that I have ever seen, and I have traveled very widely on all the continents. We have heard, and at that time we followed almost every day, the news of your heroic resistance during the war and we admired the remarkable way in which you have rebuilt your city. You have told us of your agricultural and industrial progress. You are equally famous for your intellectual and cultural attainments, which are so necessary for the greatness of a people. Your mettle was tested 40 years ago. You lost many of the finest flowers of your youth, but were able to transform your agony into the confidence which is evident now amongst your people. [end recording]

At the presentation ceremony at Kiev City Hall were Aleksandr Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine, state and party leaders of India and the Ukraine.

The Indian prime minister and officials accompanying her today laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier in the Path of Glory.

She revered the memory of Soviet soldiers, who perished in the Great Patriotic War while liberating our country from the fascist invaders, with a minute of silence. Also today, the Indian prime minister visited the Ukrainian State museum of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45 and went sightseeing. In the evening, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine and government of the republic gave a dinner in honor of Indira Gandhi. Present at the dinner were Indian Government officials, who are accompanying Mrs Gandhi on her trip. Speeches at the dinner were made by Aleksandr Lyashko, the Ukraine's prime minister, and Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi.

PRAVDA CARRIES GANDHI'S KREMLIN DINNER SPEECH

PM231357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report on speech by Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi at 20 September Kremlin dinner under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Your Excellency President Brezhnev!

Your Excellency Chairman Tikhonov!

Esteemed guests!

I am glad of the opportunity once again to visit the Soviet Union, to be in Moscow and in this unforgettable hall of the Kremlin which has witnessed so many historic events. I am grateful to you for your words of greeting.

The Soviet Union possesses immense might and enjoys great prestige. It is the motherland of a heroic people to whose friendship we respond sincerely with friendship. The garden of friendship, like any garden, requires constant tending. Mr President, your visits to India prior to and in 1980 and my visits as well have enabled us to plant new trees in this garden, and these trees will continue to bear fruit in the foreseeable future.

Our friendship is mutually advantageous. Ties of trust and mutual respect have strengthened as a result of visits by senior officials, trips by technical specialists, writers and artists and the work of our joint commission and bilateral groups. There has been a steady expansion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. India has stated publicly more than once its gratitude for the understanding shown by the Soviet Union and for its help in laying the foundations of the metallurgical and machine-building industry sectors in our country. We have been aware of your support in difficult times. I am convinced that when solving the problems facing you you have been able to count on India's understanding even when our basic political principles, social systems and viewpoints have differed. The foundation of the Soviet-Indian peace, friendship and cooperation treaty is good will. We will continue to endeavor to ensure that our friendship remains sound and meaningful for both sides. We must not tolerate those who are trying to weaken it.

The supreme aim is to safeguard world peace and the fraternity of all the peoples. Both our peoples have made a constant effort for peace and cooperation. We have grounds for saying that Soviet-Indian friendship is a strong factor in the safeguarding of worldwide peace and stability. The interest of world peace demand cooperation between our countries so that their populations, which together number nearly 950 million people, can actively participate in the struggle to eliminate enmity between peoples.

There are many parts of the world where tension persists, where there exist many problems leading to strife between peoples. Economic inequality is getting worse. Nuclear warheads are being planted in the earth over large areas like the teeth of a dragon. In southern Africa the Pretoria regime is cynically wallowing in its racial arrogance and is promoting the destabilization of regimes which emerged victorious as a result of the anticolonial struggle.

In western Asia the Palestinians, deprived of their motherland, are doomed to suffer and wander, while Israel continues its overt aggression. The whole world was shocked by the massacre of peaceful inhabitants of Beirut. A war is being waged between two nonaligned countries -- Iran and Iraq. Military arsenals are growing and the foreign presence on various continents and oceans is being intensified. India is extremely alarmed by the militarization of neighboring countries. For our part, we are making renewed efforts to establish lasting friendship with our neighbors and to settle disputes through talks. We can see that many other countries are making an equally sincere effort to attain this goal.

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru taught us to determine our national interests in such a way that they do not conflict with the interests of others. Mahatma Gandhi wrote: "India will remain inviolable and free only if I display good will toward the whole community of peoples, and not only toward the community of people inhabiting a small patch of land called India. India is quite big compared with other small countries, but what is India compared with our vast world or with the universe?" To these words I want to add that the laws of life in our nuclear age demand active coexistence and positive cooperation with everyone.

Mr President: I am aware of your dedication to the cause of peace and your efforts to avert the threat of a nuclear holocaust. India reacted positively to your statesmanlike declaration that the Soviet Union would refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons. It was particularly pleasing for us to observe that last year the Soviet Union backed the UN General Assembly resolution which declared the use of nuclear weapons a violation of the UN Charter and a crime against humanity. Moreover, the resolution contained a demand for a ban on the use or threat of the use of nuclear weapons pending the implementation of nuclear disarmament. Although there were no reassuring results during the UN second special session devoted to disarmament or during the other talks, we do hope that the great powers will continue to stick to the path of talks in the disarmament sphere. India and the entire community of nonaligned states will warmly support any measures which helps to strengthen trust and reduce the threat of a catastrophe.

India has always actively assisted UN efforts to achieve general and total disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. At the recent disarmament session we put forward a number of proposals, some of which, I believe, are of paramount, overwhelming significance. They are:

-- talks on a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons;
-- the freezing of nuclear arms, including a total stop to production;
-- an immediate temporary halt to nuclear weapons tests.

I believe these proposals can form the basis for a final solution of this complex problem acceptable to all. Apart from the problem of disarmament, the world is currently faced with other serious and frightening problems.

Perhaps they do not inspire the same horror as the possibility of a nuclear holocaust, but ultimately their consequences for the developing countries may be just as serious. One problem, which is of constant concern to us and which demands our collective efforts, is the problem of the independence and viability of young sovereign states. Many countries whose development is hampered by an acute lack of domestic resources and technical and managerial cadres are being subjected to outside influence and pressure. The international community must elaborate fundamental guarantees and take effective joint steps to help the countries which are in a vulnerable position.

The world is going through a difficult transitional period which poses danger and confronts us with complex problems. But it is also a time of opportunities, although it takes courage to acknowledge this. Suffice it to recall the words of Lenin who said that we are taking a step out of history into the present and, partly, into the future.

I would also like to take this opportunity of expressing our affection and esteem for you, Mr President, both as the leader of a great and friendly people, and as a fine, dear, personal friend to many of us. The Indian people know you as one of the chief architects of the multifaceted ties that link us. In recent years you have made tireless efforts to ease international tension.

This year your country is celebrating the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR. I had the honor to be present at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution. When I was a child my father would tell me that I could take pride in the fact that I was born at the same time as your revolution, which he likened to a bright flame of history. Your poet Tyutchev said: Blessed is he who has come into this world at the time when its destiny is being decided. Many of those seated at this table are witnesses of history -- they are followers of Lenin who have participated in the creation of the Soviet Union and defended it against aggression. Alongside them are the followers of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, who fought without weapons against the empire and led an ancient nation to a newfound freedom. Let us cherish the vision and strength bequeathed to us by these great people and let us struggle for a better future for mankind.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, will you raise your glasses to the health of:

His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

His Excellency Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

and the other esteemed Soviet citizens present.

To the well-being of the hospitable Soviet people, and to Soviet-Indian friendship.

PDPA LEADER WELCOMES BREZHNEV BAKU SPEECH

LD272338 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Kabul September 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Biryukov writes:

Unshakeable faith in the justice of the struggle for peace, international detente and human reason is the main feature of the peaceful foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, expressed by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Baku at the celebrations on the occasion of awarding Azerbaijan the Order of Lenin. This has been stated by Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech, he told the TASS correspondent, is another evidence of the Soviet people's striving for peace, for equitable relations with all countries, one which the head of the Soviet state, Mahmud Barialay pointed out, paid much attention to the contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthening detente and consolidating universal peace. Mahmud Barialay declared that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as a nonaligned country, is strongly in favour of uniting this organisation in the face of the aggressive policy of imperialism and reaction.

BODYUL GREETS DRA LEADER, FRIENDSHIP GROUP

PM271517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 4

[Text](TASS) -- On 21 September I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received an Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society delegation headed by 'A.M. Sarbuland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the DRA Revolutionary Council and deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, which has come to the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries to take part in the days of Soviet-Afghan friendship.

USSR Minister S.F. Antonov, chairman of the board of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Afghanistan, and H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, took part in the friendly talks.

PRAVDA: 'GRADUAL NORMALIZATION' SEEN IN POLAND

PM271355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Day-to-Day Life in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw — Opening the morning newspaper or listening to the radio, meeting and talking with people at plants and factories you encounter many diverse and sometimes contradictory phenomena. The country is living in a complex situation and with difficult concerns.

Of course, comparing the present situation with what prevailed here 1 year or 18 months ago, for example, the difference is obvious. There is now a sense of a certain order. More and more facts attest to the republic's more precise working and living tempo.

The miners have been working conscientiously for many months now. In August, for example, they extracted 3 million tons of coal more than in the same month last year. August's results were positive in a number of industrial enterprises in other sectors, too. The collective of the major Jeziorko opencast sulfur mine is overfulfilling the plan targets. The dockers of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex have achieved better economic indicators. The production rhythm is accelerating in metallurgy and the construction materials industry.

"Preconditions of Hope" was how TRYBUNA LUDU headlined its commentary on the country's economic situation. After 25 months of continuous fall in production, the newspaper points out, growth in comparison with last year was noted for the first time in August this year. The value of the month's output was 1 percent higher and labor productivity was 7 percent higher. "These results," TRYBUNA LUDU continues, "make our schemes and development plans more realistic."

One could also cite other examples showing gradual shifts toward normalization which are being established in different economic spheres. Discussion of a 3-year national economic development plan has been launched in the country. Why a 3-year plan? As is well known, Poland's main plan, as in other CEMA countries, is for 5 years. But in the previous 2 years Poland, for well-known reasons, has not been able to adopt such a plan. Thus the 3-year plan now formulated poses the task of making up for lost time to some extent. The plan envisages resolving such problems as developing capacities for stocking markets with consumer goods, giving priority to export production and so forth, and consequently restoring the overall economic balance.

Specialists and workers participating in the discussion stress the need to link this plan more closely to the current realities in Poland and call for more active use to be made of reserves primarily by increasing labor discipline and by the complete or partial elimination of free Saturdays in the sectors supplied with semifinished and raw materials. We want our lives to become normal at last, workers are saying; we want to have goods in the stores and to be able to live and work in peace.

I visited a Warsaw science-and-production center for semiconductors. It is a large association comprising two scientific research institutes and a plant. In all, about 7,000 workers are employed there.

Workers, team leaders, department chiefs and the secretary of the PZPR plant committee -- everyone with whom I talked understood the difficulties being experienced by the country. Only by productive labor, they remarked, can the crisis be overcome.

The enterprise is now working normally. Plan targets are being fulfilled. In the past the enterprise was to a considerable extent harnessed to the chariot of Western raw materials. Great efforts are now being made to use domestic materials as widely as possible.

Increasingly often people are coming to the management and the party committee with initiatives aimed at improving labor organization and increasing production.

"We must rely on our own hand," team leader (G.) Pankowska said to me. "No one is going to do for us what we must do ourselves."

At the same time a certain moral fatigue could also be sensed in the workers' comments. The enterprise still has quite a few problems. Thus the question of ensuring raw materials has not been settled. There is a manpower shortage. Up to 300 men could be employed here immediately, I was told.

The semiconductor science-and-production center's situation is very typical of a number of other labor collectives.

Although an improvement has been noted in the economy, the situation remains complex. Markets are short of industrial goods and foodstuffs. At the same time the population's income is increasing. The threat of inflationary phenomena is emerging.

Despite the whole complexity of the tasks now being resolved in Poland, the way out of the crisis has been defined. The collectives' labor activeness is gradually increasing. The influence of many PZPR organizations on the state of affairs is growing. At that same semiconductor science-and-production center the party organization is taking part in resolving all the economic and social problems troubling the collective.

Difficult trials have befallen the PZPR. In an acute political struggle it is defending its positions and strengthening its ties with the working class and the working masses.

Here, too, the solutions are neither simple nor straightforward. The PZPR is being purged of casual, ideologically "omnivorous" people who could not face up to the difficulties. At the same time a very disparate standard of organizational and ideological education work is noted within party organizations. Thus, analyzing the work of primary party organizations in Szczecin Voivodship, the newspaper GLOS SZCZECINSKI points out that the majority of them discuss the resolutions of higher party bodies in a purely mechanical way. Thus the main attention is focused on familiarization with the content of party resolutions and not on methods of implementing them at the local level. Hence the difficulties in putting them into practice. The newspaper also notes that a number of primary orgnaizations are deviating from the need to give clear assessments of the positions of some of their members and are forgetting political education.

The process of economic stabilization -- and this, too, must be taken into account -- is taking place against the backdrop of the activation of the antisocialist underground within the country, the intensification of anti-Polish and antisocialist propaganda from the West and also of direct economic blockade by the United States and its allies.

In an article entitled "Present-Day Patriotism", TRYBUNA LUDU, noting the complexity of the current moment in Poland, asks: "What is hindering us in the normalization process; what in slowing the pace of our overcoming the crisis and why, despite the actions being undertaken, are the results still out of proportion to our -- albeit modest -- potentials?" And answering the question, the newspaper singles out primarily the activity of the counterrevolutionary underground and its Western inspirers who are striving to thwart the positive process begun in the republic, organizing street excesses to this end, inflaming hatred, inciting Poles against Poles and calling for strikes. Particularly zealous in this respect are the underground Solidarity figures and provocateurs from Radio Free Europe and other subversive radio stations. And what do Poland and its fate have in common, the newspaper asks, with the so-called "concern" of the U.S. administration and other NATO states as expressed in impudent attacks on the Polish authorities and in economic and other sanctions?

Such facts, TRYBUNA LUDU concludes, form a single series of actions aimed against Poland's state foundations. The underground and the radio stations hostile to Poland are trying to hide behind workers slogans. But it was by no means the workers who organized the recent disturbances. It is not they who are calling for a fratricidal struggle nor they who are taking the path of terrorism. It is the workers above all who want calm.

The Polish press has published comments given to the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT by (Marlez Funda). (Marlez Funda) accompanied parcels sent to Poland as part of the assistance given by a Catholic philanthropic organization. "My experience and observations," she says, "convince me that what is called the 'resistance movement' in Poland is nothing other than a clique supported ideologically and materially by the West."

Such is day-to-day life in Poland. Days full of concerns and hopes and the struggle to strengthen socialism on Polish soil.

SOLIDARITY'S USE OF YOUNG PEOPLE DENOUNCED

LD272246 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From the "At an Acute Angle" program]

[Text] At the latest Sejm session it was stressed that the leaders of the counterrevolutionary (?underground) are striving in every way to include young people in their antisocial machinations. Proof of this was supplied by the May and August events when young hooligans goaded by serious men took part in street demonstrations.

It must be said that extremists of the former Solidarity always tried to make use of young people for their own ends. Suffice it to recall the debates of the so-called Solidarity congress in Gdansk. The most reactionary delegates demanded the organization of the so-called Independent Scout movement. According to them, such a movement was to have transformed itself into an organization of children and young people which would take part in the counterrevolutionary actions of the trade union hawks. It was even attempted to engage scouts in some concrete work at the Oliwa sessions. What kind of scout games were they? They press cited many cases. If for example (Grzegorz Palka) urgently wanted to pass something to (Jan Rulewski), he puts it down onto a scrap of paper and a girl scout takes it to the addressee. Or if Docent Gieremek had to urgently inform the presidium of the necessity for a successive machination, again a girl scout becomes useful.

We must wonder, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, why was it that nobody at all at that congress realized how immoral it was to make use of young people, even as couriers or assistants in a political game carried out in Oliwa.

In a decision adopted at the Gdansk congress we could read: The trade union Solidarity intends to develop its own forms of formative work. What kind of forms those were one can see from the fact that uncles, and often also aunts from Solidarity, capable of anything, did not hesitate to carry out their fight against the Reds using the hands of pupils. Scouts are needed for a bold task, we could read in an announcement found on the premises of Solidarity's Mazowsze region. For what purpose did the Solicarity activist signed with a pseudonym Julka needed scouts? As it turned out, the purpose was as simple as it was shameful: Scouts were ordered to break the glass on public announcement stands in the center of the capital. Having cleaned those stands the youngsters were then to stick up antisocialist leaflets, posters and bulletings.

Here are some facts from Lublin Province: Last autumn, on 17 November to be exact, a strike alert was declared in all high schools in Lublin. Several schools goaded by Solidarity activists began the so-called active strike. Name plates on teachers' doors, where pedagogues traditionally meet, were changed to read: Strike Committee. In an appendix to the instruction on strikes in Lublin schools we could read: Young people should be employed in preparing decorations. Under the term decorations was meant antistate slogans, as well as posters and leaflets with hostile contents. It is difficult to expect teachings of a different character to emanate from teachers' rooms transformed into a strike committee.

Whoever thinks that such an activity of extremist elements of Solidarity was a chain of incidental, unconnected events is mistaken. Let us recall that on the same day that Lublin Solidarity called for a strike alert in the city's schools in (?the whole of) Poland, actions announced by the national trade union commission began. They demanded access to radio and television, a crude campaign of slanders written on walls, fences, underground passes and urban transport means began. Who directed it? Experienced political gamesters clandestinely, directing the actions while inexperienced highschool pupils goaded by crude and demagogic slogans were pushed into the forefront.

Similar events occurred during the recent May and Augsut events. Having suffered obvious failure in the previous antigovernment actions, the directors of counterrevolution decided to go for broke. As is known, various street disturbances were provoked in many towns, stones were thrown at organs of public order, flags were burned, shop windows were broken and cars were overturned. And again the wet-behind-the-ears youngsters goaded by prompters-provocateurs were to be found in the thick of the disturbances.

The bosses of counterrevolution, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, can count less and less on the support of working class and that is why they hide behind the backs of pupils and students. Let us be frank: The actions of pedagogues recruited from among the enemies of socialist Poland are shameful and wicked.

POLISH AGENCY CITED ON OLSZOWSKI VISIT

PM231549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS reports: "Reliable Link"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep -- Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski's recent visit to the Soviet Union confirmed once again that the friendship, alliance and cooperation between Poland and the USSR is a very important element of the two states' state interests, a commentary from the Polish INTERPRESS agency says. This visit, INTERPRESS Points out, was designed to serve primarily to give specific form to the main accords reached during the Polish party and state delegation's talks in Moscow and during W. Jaruzelski's meeting in August with L.I. Brezhnev in the Crimea.

The frequent summit-level Polish-Soviet contacts are the result of the ideological unity and similarity of the two countries' positions on key international issues.

Poland and the Soviet Union, the agency notes, noted with concern the deteriorating international situation caused by the activation of forces seeking the arms race and confrontation. Touching on the economic war unleashed by the Washington administration against Poland on the pretext of the imposition of martial law in Poland, INTERPRESS writes that the real reasons should be sought elsewhere. A stable and sovereign Poland, as an important link in the socialist community and a reliable ally of the Soviet Union, is an important element in the maintenance of peace on our continent, guaranteeing the inviolability of frontiers in Europe.

Those forces which believe, and it is absurd, that detente and peace accord only with the interests of the socialist community countries are interested in weakening Poland.

The results of S. Olszowski's visit to the USSR have confirmed that these circles' calculations are doomed to failure, the commentary stresses. In the present complex international situation alliance and friendship with the USSR are acquiring increasing significance for safeguarding Poland's security. People's Poland is and will remain a reliable link in the community of socialist states making a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the Warsaw Pact's political and defense tasks and to broad multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework.

At the same time S. Olszowski's visit to Moscow has been a new incentive for the further development of all-around relations between Poland and the USSR based on their traditional friendship and ideological commonality, the agency concludes.

FRENCH TECHNICAL DEPENDENCE ON U.S. DEPLORED

LD240736 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Washington recently decided to partially ease the sanctions against Dresser-France, which was punished for supplying three large compressors for the Europe-Siberia gas pipeline, by limiting its sanctions to the sale of oil and gas equipment. On the other hand, Washington has maintained in full its restrictions against Creusot-Loire. However, even this favor was enough to make the American lobby in France express its satisfaction. That is what emerges from statements made by the QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, which is still unable to forgive the government for signing the gas pipeline contract.

It is equally out of the desire to suppress the question of the American sanctions and to minimize their importance that some French officials are trying to pass all this off as a disagreeable episode, and a temporary one at that, in the good relations between France and the United States.

However, in reality it is still too early to speak of satisfaction over a favorable settlement of the dispute, writes our observer Vladimir Dmitriyev. Although Washington has eased its intransigence and has even gone as far as to forgive the French subsidiary Rockwell Valves, which belongs to the American company Rockwell International and is supplying valves for the Dresser-France compressors, it has no intention of revoking the repressive measures against West European companies.

But even supposing Washington made a U-turn and refused to continue its punishment, the problem would still be far from settled and the threat of American sanctions would hang permanently over French enterprises. It is not so much a question -- nor is this the only question -- of the West European companies filling their orders for the gas pipeline, or of the scale and scope of the sanctions, as it is of the United States having adequate means with which to subject France to blackmail.

The American Administration, whose head has declared that he is the leader of the so-called free world, has created a situation whereby its actions in the sphere of foreign policy have become so unpredictable that it may have come to regard certain steps by France -- for example its relations with Latin American countries or its supply of arms and equipment to Nicaragua -- as deserving of punishment. Whatever the case, there is no guarantee that, reaction to any independent action by France, the United States will not invoke again its sanctions mechanism.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the Reagan Administration is studying the possibility of preventing the Soviet Union from beginning to construct a second gas pipeline parallel to the first one.

It is no coincidence that the Reagan Administration, over the past year, has made American licenses, patents and technology the strike force of its policy of sanctions and embargoes. These days international trading relations are unthinkable without the exchange of the latest technical developments, of licenses and technology. However, it becomes a cause for regret when the purchase of licenses gets mixed up to a dangerous degree with dependence on a country whose government bases its relations with other states on the principle of veto. This has been the case with France, against which Washington has used its new economic weapon -- that of the license -- by withholding licenses from Dresser-France and Creusot-Loire.

For 12 years the previous French Governments preferred national industry to use American licenses, even though France had considerable scientific and technical potential of its own. This policy led to the French economy's dangerous dependence on the United States. According to the French press, the nuclear, electronics and computer industries are heavily dependent on American equipment and technology. All the components of its telemechanics and electrical communications equipment come from laboratories in California and Florida. A number of other industrial branches in France function thanks to American licenses.

Three-quarters of the patents registered in France during the last 10 years are foreign. The share of American patents amounts to 60 percent. According to the minister of state for research and technology, Mr Jean-Pierre Chevenement, technical dependence on the United States has reached a critical level.

The concern shown by wide circles of public opinion in France about the technical monopoly of the United States in France is not due solely to considerations of prestige. The emphasis on foreign technology has already provoked a net diminution of French scientific and technical potential. The sums paid out for foreign patents, which have amounted to F$2.5 billion, further swell France's already considerable foreign trade deficit.

Nevertheless, the essential thing is that the increasing technical dependence of France on American technology and licenses as well as the necessity for certain companies to order American components and parts has, notes LE MONDE, given the White House an instrument for applying its policy of sanctions. In doing this, the Reagan administration has gone even further than the time when, replying to the criticism by General de Gaulle of the pulverizing role of the United States in Vietnam, President Johnson forbade the purchase of French wine for the White House. We don't know whether Reagan has had a change of mind about French wine since the French Government ordered Dresser-France to supply the compressors for the European-Siberian gas pipeline. But we know that by introducing sanctions, Reagan has created nothing more and nothing less than a threat to the right of thousands of French people to a job.

It is no secret that the American Administration would like to claim that by taking a stand against the participation of West European countries in the construction of the European-Siberian pipeline, it is concerned about the independence of those countries. In fact, Washington fears above all that France and other West European countries may become less dependent on the United States. This is particularly true in the sphere of energy since it is a fact that France's oil supplies depend to a great extent on American oil corporations, which demand their payment not in sous but in dollars. Another fact here is the growing dependence of France on American supplies of coal as well as her manifest dependence on American licenses and technology.

But it is not possible to switch licenses or trade relations in general on and off like a light bulb. This sphere employs too many people and material assets for Washington to be able to punish its partners so boldly for their conduct when it does not meet with Washington's approval.

Whether the White House wishes it or not, the attempts to deprive French firms of licenses show explicitly that the American administration is an unsure partner and an unreliable supplier which cannot be trusted.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES FRG JOURNALISTS

PM281023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 24 September M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received and talked with a group of West German journalists who are touring the Soviet Union in connection with the USSR Trade and Industry Exhibition which opens in Duesseldorf in early October.

'STUDIO 9' DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW252348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0746 GMT 25 Sep 82

["Studio 9" program moderated by Prof Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio; with Prof Karen Nersesovich Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting here in Studio 9 of the Ostankino television center for our regular program to discuss topical problems of international politics. I will begin by introducing the participants in today's talk: Prof Karen Nersesovich Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Sometimes there are events in world politics on which all the main tendencies and processes in the international arena focus. Perhaps, one recent focus of the processes taking place in the world political arena is the Middle East and the events which are taking place there. I think it will be quite valid if we devote our talk today to an analysis of important aspects of the political situation in this region. Well, for regular viewers of Studio 9, I think it is not particularly necessary to list the facts and the course of events in the Middle East such as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the blockade of Beirut, the aggressor's brutal reprisals against the peaceful population of the Lebanese capital, the Israeli invasion -- in violation of the agreement -- of West Beirut, and finally, the tragedy of recent days, the bloody massacre committed by Israelis and their assistants against the peaceful population of West Beirut. All these events have not only drawn the attention of the whole world to what is currently happening in Lebanon, but caused pain and sympathy in the hearts of all honest people towards the Lebanese and Palestinians, and aroused tremendous indignation against the activities of the fascist thugs from the Israeli Army and those with whom they are associated.

We had a special discussion of the Middle East situation on Studio 9 not so long ago. It was in the April program. Now, unfortunately -- speaking frankly from the bottom of our hearts -- we must state that we hoped that the unhappy forecast we made then would not occur and that events would not follow the course we thought possible. This did not happen and events took a most gloomy turn, a tragic turn.

Today, some people in Tel Aviv are trying to present what happened in Lebanon as a large-scale Israeli victory. Karen Nersesovich, I would like you to begin today's discussion with your opinion on whether there are grounds for speaking of some sort of Israeli victory as a result of recent activities?

[Brutents] To answer this question, obviously I must compare what those who unleashed the fourth Arab-Israeli war achieved and what they wanted to achieve. Yes, indeed, the Israeli war machine was shown in action once again. The zone of the occupied territory was expanded. Seventy percent of the Lebanese lands became part of it. The Israeli warriors were winning inglorious and, I must make a stronger statement, shameful laurels by walking into the capital of a sovereign state -- the first time this has happened in the postwar years.

Yes, appreciable harm was caused to the Palestinian groups. Lebanese national patriotic forces also suffered a loss. However, the main aim of the Israeli strategists was to eliminate the Palestinian problem and destroy the Palestinian resistance movement. They have failed to achieve this. In fact, the results are directly opposite.

The Lebanese tragedy has, so to speak, flushed out the fundamental meaning of the Palestine problem in the development of events in the Middle East in search of a genuine settlement.

It has not only aroused the sympathy of world public opinion for the suffering of the Palestinians but attracted the public's attention to the courage of the Palestinians and the maturity of the Palestinian national liberation movement. The heroic resistance of the Palestinians in Beirut and the high sense of political responsibility they exhibited have, of course, sharply raised the prestige of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Recently, Yasir 'Arafat was invited to speak from the rostrum of the 69th session of the Interparliamentary Union. He addressed representatives from the parliaments of 75 countries. As a matter of fact, his speech was the focal point of the session, the center of its work. 'Arafat received a standing ovation from all of the conference participants, with the exception of three delegations. During the conference, he was met by Italian President Pertini and Italian Foreign Minister Colombo, by the leaders of all of the political parties, and finally, by the pope. I think these facts are significant.

[Zorin] Yes, if such statesmen found it necessary to receive the PLO leader at a time like this, it was not just for protocol's sake, it was a political demonstration in its own right.

[Kobysh] Incidentally, information leaked out that Washington — the White House and the State Department — did everything in their power to frustrate the meeting of the head of the Vatican with Yasir 'Arafat.

[Brutents] Yes, that's probably the way it happened. Nevertheless -- I repeat -- all this did occur. This is, of course, a wonderful illustration of the saying: You want one thing, but get something else.

There is yet another side to the question: Israel's isolation, which has become exceptionally great. Documentary evidence of its actions in Lebanon was televised to all different parts of the world, making millions of people shudder. Thus, Valentin Sergeyevich, your question answers itself. The so-called military victory turned out to be a large-scale military and political defeat for Israel, which will have, I believe, far-reaching consequences. I am not even convinced that these consequences are reversible.

[Zorin] I would like to continue the discussion of this matter precisely on this point, having caught on to your thought. It is quite obvious that we are talking about immediate consequences. When they speak in Tel Aviv of a victory, they mean the recent events. But there are long-term consequences of what is happening before our eyes these days.

Vitaliy Ivanovich, how do you view the long term consequences, particularly for Israel, of what Tel Aviv is trying to present as a victory in Lebanon?

[Kobysh] The seemingly tactical Israeli victory is turning out to be a large strategic defeat for both Israel and the United States because, if in the light of what has happened we look at this region and at other regions of the world, then it becomes perfectly clear that now not only Israel but the Americans will have to reap what they have sown for a very long time. Look at Israel. In 1947 a fundamental UN resolution -- voted for by the USSR and U.S. delegations — was adopted on establishing two independent states on Palestinian territory, Israel and Palestine. The Israeli state was created. President Reagan in his so-called program address [programmnoy vystupleniye], having proposed his new solution, openly said: We are against the establishment of a Palestinian state. What does this mean? It means that the United States rejects its 1947 vote. By rejecting its 1947 UN vote, it undermines the resolution itself and its meaning. On the whole, the situation here is being settled without any legal documents except for the UN documents... [interrupted]

[Zorin] You have in mind the legal documents on the basis of which the State of Israel was created and exists?

[Kobysh] Among others, the State of Israel. Therefore, it means that by denying Palestine the right to exist as a sovereign state, Israel is also denied the same right. I think that if we even look from a purely military strategic point of view -- despite the fact that Israel now has thousands of tanks, armored transports and the newest aircraft and missiles -- I would not say that Israel's position has been consolidated by four aggressive wars it has conducted. I feel that as a direct result of this and the Camp David process instability has come to the State of Israel as well as to the whole region.

[Brutents] Vitaliy Ivanovich touched on a problem which is central, or is presented as being central, in the reasoning of the Israeli politicians and their U.S. allies. I mean the problem of Israel's security. It is absolutely correct that four Arab-Israeli wars have not brought security to Israel. On the contrary, by sowing the seeds of hatred and undertaking such bloody and unprecedentedly brutal expeditions as the one into Lebanon, Israel does not assure its security, but rather undermines it.

I would particularly like to recall one other matter in this regard, one we do not always mention. This is a number of problems of Israel's internal development. I mean that Israel will pay an enormous price for its policies, which are not only cynical but irrational and foolhardy. It pays an enormous price not only in the form of billions of dollars, the blood spilled in its youth, not only -- and this is also of enormous significance -- in the form of increasing international isolation; it pays a price which cannot be expressed in figures. It is an imprint, a hypocritical influence of this militaristic policy on the development of the society itself. This influence is expressed, repeatedly, in the form of raging chauvinism, the deadly grip of political reaction, the disappointment of youth and other social diseases.

In connection with this, it is probably pertinent to say that in the last weeks or months when the official propaganda in Israel is blowing victory trumpets, the number has increased, noticeably increased, of those who understand that such a policy is incompatible with genuine Israeli interests, although it is implemented under its flag. The number of people with increased doubts is growing both in the army and among deputies to the Knesset from the various political parties. I am not even mentioning the active antiwar movement of communists, who are defending their international patriotic ideals with genuine courage in a most difficult environment.

[Kobysh] I would also like to express my view. In many instances Israeli society has been cementing its position on the idea that it is threatened by Palestinian terrorists. After what has happened in Lebanon, I am not sure how this argument can be employed. First of all, the Palestinians have been deprived of their motherland, scattered across the world and made homeless. But when they started to fight for a roof above their heads and for a return to their homeland, they were labeled terrorists. And now, after Israel has committed those mass killings in Lebanon, all this has appeared as something like an act of absurdity. What is happening? These occurences are like the story about the juvenile deliquent: He killed his parents and then asked the court for leniency because he was an orphan. They have evicted the Palestinians from their lands, denied them their right for the future, started to destroy them -- and then they say that they are defending themselves from the Palestinians.

Certainly there are thinking people in Israel who will look at the situation anew, so to speak. Now, the Palestinians left Beirut but the Israeli Army its remaining there. Moreover, Israel shows no sign of striving for the withdrawal of their army. Thus they reveal the genuine value of their statements on Israeli security. In addition, having taken advantage of recent events, Al-Jumayyil's murder, they even walked into West Beirut and expanded their activities in preparation for quartering their army for the winter.

[Zorin] By the way, Karen Nersesovich, what could you say, at least in brief, about the murder of the president-elect, Al-Jumayyil? There are different versions about who killed him.

[Brutents] This is not a simple question, as you understand, Valentin Sergeyevich. There is a well-known proverb, an aphorism, about the deceased: To say either something good or nothing at all. But it is difficult for politicans to adhere to this rule. Al-Jumayyil was the son of the founder of the Lebanese party, Khatib Phalange, which he founded and established after his return from Spain. (Gelon) was introduced to the experience of the Francoist Phalange. Al-Jumayyil was almost 35 years old at the time of his murder, but 7 or 8 years before he had headed an armed formation of this party, the party of Phalangists and headed an armed struggle against the Palestinians and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. I would say he was not noted for his kindness in the struggle against his political enemies, nor even against his allies if they showed signs of obstinacy. This was the case, for instance, when he subdued his allies, the groups of the National-Liberal Party, with weapons. He was credited with organizing the killing of the son of [former] Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah. Moreover, the unit of Phalangists which encircled his house shot not only Franjiyah and his guards but his wife and his 3-year-old daughter. In brief, there are many people in Lebanon who would have liked to settle a score with him. They say he was the most hated politician in Lebanon.

And now, as the press discusses where the killers came from, from which camp -- it has to be pointed out that the killers did their job in a very professional way, if we can express it this way -- the following circumstances are also actively discussed: Recently, especially since his election as president, Al-Jumayyil, who allegedly had been closely associated with Israel, developed a tendency for independence and for steps which went against Israeli wishes and thus drew upon himself its considerable displeasure. In addition, as we have already said, the killing of Al-Jumayyil gave Israel a pretext -- which was fully utilized -- for its entrenchment in the occupied territories, so to speak. Of course, all of what I have just said is no more than a set of some logical ideas and no more than a variation of what is quite plausible.

[Zorin] As our television viewers know, the elder brother of the assassinated president has been elected as the new president of Lebanon.

I would now like to turn our television viewers' attention to yet another side of the problems we are discussing. Karen Nersesovich, if we could try to answer, albeit briefly, the question: Where does the unpardonable impudence with which Israel acts, particularly in Lebanon, come from? It openly acts as an aggressor, scorns international laws and rejects all UN decisions. On the whole, behavior unprecedented in modern history, in the postwar period. No state after the war has had the courage to behave the way the Israeli leaders do. So, where does this small state get such excessive impudence?

[Brutents] The point is that the United States is an accomplice in Israel's actions in Lebanon. In a certain sense this is not only Israel's but the United States' war -- and this is no exaggeration, it is a fact, a fact that may be supported by many events and many U.S. moves, and the more energetically and loudly spokesmen of the U.S. administration deny this, the more additional evidence of direct U.S. participation in the events in Lebanon surfaces.

[Kobysh] You know that the Israeli defense minister visited the United States on the eve of the aggression. Perhaps we do not have a recording of the talks he had, but we do have the sense to figure out what these talks were about.

[Brutents] Later, when the aggression began, the United States did nothing to stop it. Moreover, it tried to paralyze any effective actions in the United Nations by any way possible. It vetoed UN Security Council resolutions against the aggression three times.

[Zorin] I think it is quite obvious that a conclusion can be drawn from what we have said: namely, that the challenge that a small aggressive state throws out to the whole world is connected with the fact that the leading country of the capitalist world is behind it and simply nudging the Israelis along this path.

It seems that there is a situation that deserves our special attention. When the question of the withdrawal of armed PLO detachments from West Beirut was being discussed, the PLO leaders naturally showed concern about the fate of those who would remain in West Beirut -- women, the elderly, children, the peaceful population.

In this connection, the United States publicly stated that it would guarantee that Israel would not take advantage of the departure of the Palestinian fighters and would not cause suffering to those remaining in West Beirut. I am not talking about noisy, propagandist or irresponsible statements. I am talking about Washington, through its official representative Habib who received the appropriate authority from the U.S. President personally, giving written -- written -- guarantees that, I quote: After the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from West Beirut the city will not be occupied by Israeli forces and the security and immunity of the capital's citizens and of refugee camp inhabitants will be assured.

I stress that U.S. documents on these guarantees exist and were signed by the official U.S. representative. People in Washington today lift up their hands, express condolences over what happened in West Beirut, but today Washington does not recall that documents on these guarantees exist and this leads to much reflection. Vitaliy Ivanovich, I would like you to comment on this.

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, all that you said -- that they gave guarantees of the security of West Beirut residents -- makes, forces the question to be put in a significantly broader context: What are these guarantees and U.S. guarantees in general worth and how does the current U.S. administration view its international obligations? It is no joy to talk about this, to make such a generalization, but the thought occurs that this is very typical. You know, the same thing happened with the SALT II talks. Talks were conducted for 7 years with four U.S. administrations. Then the current administration came along and said: No, this is a bad agreement. We do not recognize it. The very same thing happened with many bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks and international talks, which the Americans abandoned. Talks were held for many years on the Indian Ocean and other problems. The United States would leave or break them off at a certain point. They said that they did not recognize them. This is all very disturbing. It is very difficult to cook a broth in this world with such a partner.

[Zorin] I think it would be useful to return now to the events which preceded -- immediately preceded -- the bloodbath perpetrated by the aggressors in the Lebanese capital. I have the so-called Reagan plan in mind, a plan Washington officially portrays as some sort of philosopher's stone that turns iron into gold. It was said that Reagan's plan clears the path to solving the Middle East problem. Well, the world can now see the kind of path it is. Karen Nersesovich, I would like you to comment briefly on this plan enunciated by the U.S. President.

[Brutents] Allow me to connect this plan with the problem of U.S. participation in the events in Lebanon. I think there is a direct connection here, drawn by the Americans themselves. The point is that the U.S. participation in Israel's actions in Lebanon also becomes apparent in the fact that the United States is trying to derive political superiority and to achieve its political aims by relying on the results of this aggression. In short, it has actively joined in attempts to politically exploit the results of this aggression.

You know that Simcha Dintiz, one of the leaders of the Israeli Labor Party, at one point very aptly remarked that Israel from time to time creates military facts that the United States tries to turn into their own political successes. Valentin Sergeyevich, you are correct. This plan is well advertised. The Camp David Agreement is the basis for the so-called Reagan plan. The President himself said this twice in his address. As in the Camp David Agreement, the President in his address rejected the principle of the return of all Arab territories. Instead a cloudy premise was put forward of returning territory and defining the size of returned lands depending on the so-called security of Israel.

It is well known that Israel's appetite in this regard is insatiable. Nobody among Israel's ruling circles has defined -- and they avoid this deliberately -- what the interests of Israel's security consist of.

Second, as in the Camp David Agreement, here Palestinians are promised only administrative autonomy. One may even say that this is a definite step backwards. The word self-determination applying to the Palestinians is not used at all. But the main thing is that of the question of what form the subsequent development of administrative autonomy might take was left open in the Camp David Agreement, then Reagan's address clearly and unambiguously denies the Palestinians the creation of their own state and stresses the fact that the United States is against this.

Finally, as in the Camp David Agreement, the U.S. President's address states U.S. aspirations to establish its control over the course of talks and processes, of finding a settlement. This is, it seems, the U.S. scheme.

[Zorin] It is quite obvious that President Reagan's plan which we have talked about could only appear in the environment, only in the environment -- which unfortunately exists -- of noticeable disunity among the Arab countries. This disunity is a real factor of the political situation in the Middle East, a factor which reflects on the development of events there. Therefore I would like you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, to take up this topic; it is not a very pleasant one to discuss, but we have to talk about it.

[Kobysh] We must. It so happened that at the time when Israel was storming Beirut and subsequently killing women, children and old people there, the leaders of some Arab countries not only did nothing but even preferred not to discuss this topic. This is indeed sad, Valentin Sergeyevich. This causes us to ponder many things.

We understand that "the Arab world" is a conditional concept. The Arab world consists of monarchies with medieval social and political structures and states of socialist orientation. We understand that there are class and social distinctions and political differences in it, but nevertheless the Arab world has a unified platform of struggle for the national interests of the people of their region, for freedom and independence of their people, and primarily for the Palestinian people.

And of course, who but the Arab countries should have been primarily active at this time? Some of these states, I repeat, did not manifest this activity and I think this is also one of the serious lessons to be learned from the events, and apparently it will be significant for this region. You are right, of course, not to use warm words when speaking about the behavior of a number of Arab countries, say during the fiercest days of the battle for Beirut. At that time, I must say, they had no common platform for action. This, of course, was no obstacle for any of the Arab countries to actively assist the defenders of Beirut and the Palestinians rather than to passively bide their time in fruitless debates which in the final result did not even bring the heads of states together for a conference. Such a conference took place only after the Palestinians left Beirut. But it did take place.

[Zorin] In the city of Fes.

[Kobysh] It took place in Fes, and it became -- I think we can say this -- a notable event both in the life of the Arab world and in the search for ways for a genuine and real settlement. I must say that the significance of this conference must be viewed to some extent against the background of Reagan's plan. The fact is that the timing of the American President's address was also meticulously chosen. It was a few days before Fes. And to some extent, to a significant extent, it was addressed to the participants of the conference. The Americans obviously thought that the U.S. President's address would be received -- they would make sure this would happen -- favorably by the Arab states and that the conference would be directed into a channel advantageous to the Americans. But events developed according to a different scenario. The decisions adopted in Fes, according to the assessment of quite an autority in this matter, Secretary of State Shultz, reflected a negative position in relation to the U.S. President's plan.

[Brutents] I think when I spoke about the need for the Arab leaders or the leaders of certain Arab countries to draw a lesson from what preceded Fes, this was the lesson which was demonstrated in Fes. Apparently the lesson was useful after all. And of course, the statement issued was undoubtedly a positive one, already providing a constructive foundation for the solution of the Middle East problem.

[Zorin] I would like to share this optimism, but I would prefer to wait to see how events develop.

[Brutents] Right, Valentin Sergeyevich, I think it is important for our television viewers to hear on what specific points the Fes conference opposes the U.S. address. Here are the basic principles put forward in Fes: The withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories including the Arab section of Jerusalem; the liquidation of all Israeli settlements; the creation of a Palestinian state and acknowledgement of the status of the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian Arabs; and finally, the nomination of the UN Security Council not only as a factor guaranteeing the already achieved peace but as the guarantor of the settlement process. This is in direct opposition to the U.S. attempts to take this process into their own hands.

Allow me once again -- I would like to continue Valentin Sergeyevich's train of thought here -- to stress the importance of the Arabs, who for the first time here, spoke unanimously regarding a Middle East settlement and the platform they put forward, speaking and acting in particular unison, firmly upholding the principles they approved and acting in a practical way for the sake of realizing their decisions.

There is another aspect. You know that there is another situation regarding the Fes decisions that has attracted general attention. It is this: The formulation of the question of a peaceful settlement, and I quote, "which, through the UN Security Council, guarantees peace for all the countries in the region." All the commentators quite harmoniously assessed this as the first time a general Arab forum acknowledged the existence of the Israeli state.

[Zorin] In connection with what you said, Karen Nersesovich, a high-level forum of Arab countries -- for the first time in fact -- using words which may be interpreted as recognition of Israel, is really a new situation, and it seems the significance of this is that Israel has lost the trump card which helped it to justify its aggression. Israel says that it is not the aggressor, but since the Arabs do not recognize it, it is compelled to defend its national existence. This decision removes Tel Aviv's propagandist trump card. Evidently this is its significance.

[Kobysh] Moreover, Valentin Sergeyevich, this is an objective prerequisite for a settlement. Our country, which has for decades now positively supported the righteous struggle of the Arab peoples, has simultaneously adhered to a principled stance and always stressed the right of all of the states and peoples in this region to an independent and secure existence, a guaranteed existence in peaceful conditions.

I would say that yet another feature of the position taken by the Arab countries at Fes, a feature which lends further emphasis to its political significance, is that fundamentally the Arab position has something in common with our Soviet position. Moreover, this position -- I think this should be especially stressed -- is one we did not take up just yesterday or the day before yesterday, but have held for many years. Recently, this position was authoritatively expressed in a succinct way in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's address at the dinner in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. I am sure that the principles outlined in this address are quite familiar to our television viewers. Therefore, I will not repeat them.

There are no egoistical calculations concealed in our proposals. They are not directed at kindling tensions in the region for self-interests. Their sole aim is to secure a genuine settlement in this region and to transform it from a powderkeg into a zone of peaceful coexistence of peoples. Our proposals proceed from the absolute inadmissibility of aggression and annexation, and from the unacceptability of the principle of the aggressor being rewarded.

But this is what the U.S. proposals grant Israel by adding to it Arab territories and securing its so-called security at the expense of the sovereignty and security of Arab states and peoples.

Our proposals equally, and in a most balanced way, take into consideration the interests of all the involved and interested sides in the conflict. Furthermore, our proposals fully reflect the significance of the Palestinian problem and respond to the despair of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian Arabs. Finally, our proposals do not only formulate the basic principles of a Middle East settlement but offer the mechanism, the way and movement toward this settlement. I refer to the idea proposed by the Soviet Union, the idea of an international conference on the Middle East problem. I must say that Leonid Ilich's address received a very wide response. Moreover, the Arab countries noted with great satisfaction this similarity between the Soviet position and the position taken by the Arab states in Fes.

[Zorin] I would like to touch on yet another aspect associated with the problem we are discussing. We at Studio 9 have received letters from some of our viewers which express, I would say, a certain deliberate skepticism regarding the United Nations and its capabilities. They say: Look at what is happening, the United Nations is either ineffective or not effective enough. These are the kinds of opinions we find in our mail. I think that one should not jump to conclusion on this question. Hasty conclusions serve no purpose.

Well, first of all, it would be naive to think that the United Nations can play the role of some worldwide government that explicitly indicates to its member countries how they should act. You know that dozens of countries with completely different social systems and ideologies are representated in the United Nations. Under those conditions, decisions reached there must be acceptable to all UN members. Therefore, it is unrealistic to simply regard it as a matter of adopting and implementing a decision. At the same time, the moral force of the decisions adopted there should not be underestimated.

During today's discussion, Vitaliy Ivanovich and Karen Nersesovich, you spoke of the moral detriment suffered by both Israel, which found itself isolated in the world community, and the United States, which is connected with the Israeli aggression. This moral detriment did not just spring up. It was highlighted and stressed precisely as a result of discussions in the United Nations and the fact that Israel did not implement the decisions that were adopted. However, nonimplemented decisions are only one side of the matter. The price those who do not implement these decisions -- both immediate and long-term -- have to pay is a serious factor and should not be underestimated. At the same time, we must agree with the fact that the United Nations did not utilize all the possiblities laid down in its charter during this Middle East crisis.

Comrade television viewers, I would like to quote you the relevant articles of the UN Charter, specifically Articles 41 and 42. According to these articles, if necessary, the UN Security Council may require that UN members take certain measures, including in particular a complete or partial break of economic relations, interruption of railroad, maritime, telegraph and other communications and severance of diplomatic relations. In the event of these measures not being effective, the UN Charter provides for the launching of air, sea and land operations by UN member forces. This has been written into the UN Charter.

At present the Soviet viewpoint is that the situation in Lebanon and Israel's outrages in this country justify implementation of the measures provided for in the UN Charter. If the United States continues to try to block the implementation of these measures, then, I should say, they will have to pay a considerable political price. We have already said today that events in Lebanon go beyond just the Middle East region, that they are of general international significance. Vitaly Ivanovich, what do you have to say about this?

[Kobysh] We should, in analyzing the situation in a certain region, consider it in the context of the general world situation. Now we are looking at Lebanon, the tragedy of Lebanese cities, villages and their peaceful inhabitants, and of course it has shaken people, shaken mankind. However, you know that all this has happened before. It happened in Nicaragua. Real genocide has also been committed there, perpetrated by Washington through its henchmen and its puppet, Somoza.

In other words, it is not something to be considered completely uncommon or unheard of. It happened. It showed the methodology the U.S. administration, the U.S. ruling class, adopted to deal with the peoples of developing countries. In this sense the so-called Third World, and all developing countries, of course, have grounds for great anxiety.

To a certain extent, in Lebanon a model was being perfected which will be used in other places. I will not take it upon myself now to say where -- in Latin America, Central America or the south of Africa, but this is a model. In addition, among other things, the Pentagon's new weapons were being perfected in Lebanon. It used Lebanon as a firing range for testing these weapons. This is a warning to all people. It is a lesson to be learned by all people who want to live in the world and be masters of their own land.

This is a reflection of the historical dead end which the United States has now entered. The United States, the U.S. ruling class, does not know how to get out of this dead end. Valentin Sergeyevich, you and I once saw a saying on the wall of Senator Edward Kennedy's office, written by his daughter, which is very popular among U.S. political circles. O Lord, teach me to quietly perceive events whose course I cannot alter, give me energy and strength to intervene in those that I may influence, and grant me the wisdom to distinguish one from the other.

I think that the current U.S. administration has become confused and is going about everything the wrong way. It intervenes in events whose course it can in no way alter, but is inactive where it could show positive, constructive initiative, and of course, it does not distinguish one from the other. This is a result of weakness. However, this is a dangerous weakness, one that quite often leads to rash actions, and I would say that this should serve as a warning to the people's of developing countries. Tomorrow the same thing may happen in another region, and it is very important to ensure that this does not happen. This is why the new Soviet initiative for the Warsaw Treaty and NATO leaders' issuing a statement to the effect that the actions of these alliances should not spread to Asia, Africa and Latin America has received such a response. This proposal has enormous potential significance for the future of mankind, and we hope that it will be seriously perceived by the other side.

[Zorin] Well, today we devoted a lot of attention to matters which may be considered negative in international relations. However, I think that the events in the Middle East, with all their tragic aspects, not only have a negative side. It seems that there was and is another side. Karen Nersesovich, what could you say about this at the conclusion of our program?

[Brutents] Naturally, attention now is concentrated on those crimes and abominations that Israel is committing in Lebanon and on the suffering and deprivations of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians. I repeat, this is a natural. However, the current events have another side. It is very important to see this because this side is extremely important for the subsequent progress of events and the prospects of a settlement.

I particularly have in mind the courage and fortitude of the Palestinians, a courage and fortitude which permitted them to frustrate the Israeli blitzkrieg and for 87 days, in an unequal struggle, to withstand the interventionists who were armed to the teeth, a courage and fortitude which once again brings home the fact that it is impossible to bring to their knees people who have taken up the struggle for freedom.

Further, there is the wave of indignation presently rolling over the Middle East in connection with the Lebanese tragedy and the U.S. participation in it. This is the mighty wave of international public sympathy and support for the just cause of the Arab people. And finally, there is the solidarity of the Arabs and the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries, a solidarity which, as the facts of recent days demonstrate, cannot be frustrated by either imperialist intrigues or the frenzied raging of anti-Soviet propaganda.

During the Arabs' difficult and trying days the Soviet Union came out as a reliable, tested ally of these people. The Soviet Union rendered active, effective assistance to those forces in the Arab world which, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put it, do not bow their heads before the aggressors but strive for a just settlement and peace in this region. The Soviet Union has occupied this position in the past and will in the future.

Now all of this is a guarantee of the fact that no matter how complicated the Middle East question is, no matter how difficult and thorny the path to a genuine settlement, no matter how the imperialists try to block this path, the establishment of a stable and just peace in this region is a viable task, but it involves struggle.

[Zorin] Thank you. Well, our time on the air has run out. Possibly we have not dwelt on all aspects of the problem, but this will apparently not be our last discussion of this major topic here in Studio 9. It remains for me to thank you, my colleagues, for participating in our discussion and you television viewers for your attention. Thank you, and I wish you all the best.

MEESE CONFIRMS U.S. CONTINUING AID TO ISRAEL

LD280706 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- The U.S. administration, far from intending to stop military aid to Israel, refuses even to limit or reduce it. This was made plain by Counsellor to the U.S. President Edwin Meese. When asked if Washington plans the ending or reduction of arms deliveries to Tel Aviv, he said in an interview to the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that neither of this is planned and that this question is not even discussed.

The U.S. press points out in this connection that Israel is a big customer of the military-industrial complex of the United States. Almost a third of the entire volume of Washington's military aid to foreign states goes precisely to Tel Aviv. In the current financial year it reached the value of 1.5 billion dollars, to say nothing of the 800 million dollars of the so-called "economic" aid, the biggest part of which is also spent on military purposes.

Despite the anger and indignation all over the world about the horrible crime committed by the Israeli Army in Lebanon, relations between Washington and Tel Aviv "continue developing," as this was confirmed by Edwin Meese. A concrete manifestation of this is the intention of the U.S. administration to increase sharply the value of arms deliveries to Israel in the new financial year which starts on October 1, bringing it to almost two billion dollars. As substantial an increase of the "economic" aid is also envisaged.

U.S. PARTNER IN ISRAELI LEBANESE AGGRESSION

Timoshkin Commentary

LD272052 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Sep 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Israeli aggressors continue aggravating the situation in Lebanon. The Israeli forces are still present in West Beirut hindering the work of the international multinational forces and they prevent the Lebanese authorities and the Lebanese Army from controlling the city. The U.S. Marines remain aboard the ships of the 6th Fleet and they have not landed in Beirut. The U.S. troops, as Washington plans, must come within the multinational forces which enter Beirut at its government's request to prevent a repitition of the bloody massacre which was executed by the aggressors and their cronies in Sabra and Shatila camps.

Washington announced that it would not issue orders to its Marines to land in Beirut until the Israeli forces have withdrawn. This has been well exploited by Israel; it has spread corruption in the Lebanese capital. Naturally, Washington would have been able to stop its ally, but it has not done so.

This gives the aggressors added capabilities to continue their black action in Beirut and in Lebanon generally. At the same time, the aggressors continue concentrating their forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley in preparation for attacking the Syrian section of the Arab Deterrent Forces. Washington hurries to Israel's help whenever the issue of repelling it is submitted, as can be seen by the result of voting at the special extraordinary UN General Assembly session on the draft proposal regarding Israel's criminal aggression in Lebanon. The proposal was supported by the delegates of 147 countries and rejected by the United States and, of course, Israel itself. Thus, the United States emerges yet again as an effective partner in the aggression.

Kalyagin Assessment

LD272048 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Sep 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Three hundred and fifty French paratroopers, representing the first contingent of the international disengagement forces for Lebanon, arrived in Beirut port today, one day late. This was caused by the U.S., which is conducting delaying tactics coordinated with Tel Aviv to enable the Israeli Army to complete its mopping up operations in West Beirut.

When the French units started landing they were unpleasantly surprised to find Israeli troops in the port; according to the agreement the Israelis should have left the area. The French ambassador in Beirut had to intervene, trying to convince the Israeli colonel to move his men. However, some of the Israeli soldiers remained in the port. In the city the Israeli command does not even think about stopping punitive operations. Mass arrests of the population continue in West Beirut, soldiers break into the homes of local inhabitants, both Palestinians and Lebanese, and subject them to humiliating searches and interrogations; exceptions are not even made for known public and political leaders. Cases of theft have increased, and the Israeli Army is taking part in them; soldiers enter homes under the pretext of searching for arms caches and remove valuables. They have even entered the embassies of Iran and Algeria, broken into safes and desks in offices and removed crates of documents.

Despite the fact that punitive operations are conducted day and night, Lebanese patriots offer resistance to the occupiers. They attacked Israeli tanks and armored carriers in one of the central streets, and during the short battle several occupiers were killed or wounded and one armored carrier damaged. The patriots managed to hide after the attack, and efforts by Israeli patrols to find the attackers have been unsuccessful.

It is expected that additional French units as well as military units from Italy and U.S. Marines will arrive in Beirut in the coming 2 days. UN representatives have expressed satisfaction that disengagement forces have been sent to Beirut, but at the same time pointed out that Western powers, foremost the United States, have again bypassed the United Nations. Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, has clearly let it be understood that in his view UN forces are more suitable for fulfilling the task of protecting the civilian population in Beirut, all the more so as the 7,000-strong UN forces located in south Lebanon could moved very quickly to the Lebanese capital. In his annual report Perez de Cuellar called the creation of multinational forces which are not under UN control a dangerous tendency. The main reason for this is the U.S. position which is trying to extract for itself maximum advantage from the situation existing in Lebanon as the result of the military crimes perpetrated there. Its Marines have been sent to Beirut for an undeterminate period, and soon a high level U.S. military mission will be sent to Lebanon to discuss the question of U.S. arms supplies to the Lebanese Army and the dispatch of U.S. military advisers. With the aid of such an agreement Washington expects to place the Lebanese Armed Forces under the Pentagon's control.

PRAVDA on U.S. 'Impotence'

PM271545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "If They Had Lifted a Finger..."]

[Text] "Impotent American" -- this is the unusual headline of an article by commentators R. Evans and R. Novak published in THE WASHINGTON POST. Poor authors! It was, of course, not easy for them -- the Pentagon's professional propagandists and paid troubadors of U.S. military might -- to change their customary line of business and bemoan the "impotence" of the largest imperialist power. But orders must be obeyed. And without batting an eylid the commentators wrote: "The impotence which the Reagan administration demonstrated in response to Israel's occupation of West Beirut and the slaughter of Palestinians proves that the Begin government maintains control over the Near East..."

The Washington Goliath impotent in the face of...the Tel Aviv David? We can imagine the mirth generated by the Evans and Novak opus behind the closed doors of the White House and the Pentagon. There they know for certain that David is in Goliath's pocket. A correspondent of the same WASHINGTON POST, Dan Morgan, recently obtained the following information in the Pentagon. The Israeli Army obtains almost all its weapons and ammunition from the United States. Since 1951 its U.S. patrons have lavished on Tel Aviv military supplies to the value of $15 billion. Now these supplies amount to approximately $1.8-1.9 billion a year. A Pentagon veteran said frankly: "The fact is not that we have no control over Israel. We have decided not to exercise that control -- that is the point."

No country in the world is so dependent on another state as Israel is on the United States, the well-informed Boston CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR attests. "Tel Aviv can only do what the United States permits it to do," the newspaper writes. "It dares not carry out even a single military operation without official Washington's tacit consent."

Thus, if the Washington administration had only lifted a finger there would have been no Israeli invasion of Lebanon and no monstrous genocide perpetrated [tvorimyy] by Tel Aviv cutthroats in West Beirut. U.S. strategists had every opportunity to avert the orgy of bloodshed in the Lebanese capital, but this did not fit their plans.

"In the Arabs' eyes it all seems as if we gave our silent consent to this action by Israel," was the lament of a Washingtonian in conversation with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. Can there really be any other explanation?

U.S. RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEBANON ASSESSED

LD280656 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Stanislav Kondrashev of the IZVESTIYA newspaper examines the United States' position on events in the Middle East.

In our modern world when world events follow one another in rapid succession, events of the recent past are sometimes wiped out from our memory and sometimes we have little time to pause and analyze what happened yesterday. In June, at the start of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Tel Aviv claimed that history had not seen a more humane war. Even in August when Israel subjected West Beirut to the severest bombings, international terrorist Sharon was still pretending innocence and responded to all accusations by saying that nobody could teach him or his troops how to be humane. Now these words are stained with the blood of innocent victims and buried under dead bodies in Palestinian camps, Shatila and Sabra. Although Begin and his defense minister are unscrupulous people they are no longer talking about Israeli humanism. Even in the Knesset they have been confronted with angry deputies shouting: Murderers. Incredibly this was not done earlier and as forcibly as now.

Sometimes even the most garrulous and cynical politicians can hear cries of anguish over dead bodies of innocent victimes. They hear them only because being deaf and dumb would be political mistakes at a time when the convulsions can be seen on the face of a world shocked by the recent massacres in West Beirut. Who's to blame? Fascists of the Lebanese Major Haddad or Sharon's soldiers? Whoever perpetrated the massacre, Israel is directly responsible because it had its military control over West Beirut and could decide whether to issue passes to the murderers. The fact that it is so is absolutely clear. Even the Reagan administration has stopped supporting Begin and Sharon, although it has not said they were directly responsible. Also responsible are those who encouraged from the outset the most "humane" war in history, although from the outset it had all the hallmarks of Oradour, Lidice and [word indistinct].

Now Washington is dissociating itself from Tel Aviv's bloodstained scheme. It may even want to see a change of the Israeli Cabinet as soon as possible. But let's not forget the events of the recent past. It was with American weapons and under American diplomatic cover and the Security Council that the Israelis came to Beirut and entered West Beirut after the evacuation of the Palestinians. They did so despite the guarantees they had given to Philip Habib, the American presidential envoy, who received an honorary medal from Reagan's hands several days before the nightmare of Sabra and Shatila.

With the arrival of the awesome climax President Reagan has recoiled from the Israeli trauma, oblivious of his speech on 1 September in which he said he was proud of the weapons and guns and was overjoyed with what he saw as favorable opportunities in the wake of the aggressors' military success and the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from West Beirut. At times morality should be put before strategic expediency to avoid political blunder. If you embrace murder, chances are bloodstains will be rubbed on your clothes for all the world to see.

Under American pressure the Israelis are leaving West Beirut that has been occupied by them against promises given to the American protectors. But the problem is not solved by the Israeli withdrawal from West Beirut. There is also the problem of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. By all indications the Israelis intend to stay in Lebanon through the winter, nor have they abandoned plans to present it with a peace treaty, reminiscent of the contract between a suzerain and a vassal in the Middle Ages.

Washington does not seem to be showing many signs of a desire to bring the aggressor to his senses and in line with the requirements of international law. People on Capitol Hill are reported to be fed up with Begin's arrogance and doublecrossing. It is not very often that a senator or a congressman can get away with an attack on a presumptuous junior partner. According to the American press, now there are such brave people in Congress.

But again the question: What next? (?Reduce) the limits of this bravery? If anything, the lawmakers are going to do nothing more than turn down an Israeli request for more military and economic aid. Israel wants the compensation for the cost of operations that [words indistinct] heaps of dead bodies in Palestinian camps. Meanwhile, American congressmen are pondering over the question of whether it is worth compensating an aggressor.

My own feeling is that when the chips are down the conclusion they will arrive will be the same. Yes, compensation should be provided, even though at the peak of criticism of Tel Aviv, congressmen are not calling for a cut in Israel's $2.2 billion in American aid, with 2/3 of the money earmarked for war.

INA: 'ARAFAT TO VISIT MOSCOW EARLY OCTOBER

JN250913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (INA) -- PLO sources in Moscow have told the INA correspondent that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will soon pay an official visit to the USSR.

These sources added that the Soviet Government had extended an official invitation to 'Arafat to visit Moscow for a discussion of the latest political developments in the Palestinian cause in the wake of the Palestinian resistance's departure from Beirut. The sources expect the visit, which will be the first since the latest developments in Lebanon, to take place in the first half of October.

The sources also said that 'Arafat's visit will precede the visit of the Arab delegation formed by the Arab summit conference to Moscow to inform Soviet leaders about the Fes summit resolutions on the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian cause and to discuss the latest political developments in this respect.

PRAVDA CITES HUSAYN ON MIDEAST, BIG POWERS

PM271617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "King Husayn's Statement"]

[Text] Amman, 22 Sep -- King Husayn of Jordan has addressed a special joint session of the [Jordanian] Senate and National Consultative Council. The Soviet Union, he said, advocates a fair and honest peace in the Near East and opposes the forcible seizure of other people's lands. The USSR helps the Arabs by strengthening their military might. It provides them with the latest weapons and equipment.

It is none other than the friendly Soviet Union and also European countries and other states of the world, King Husayn stressed, which support Jordan's position and the principles on which an honest peace in our region must be based.

Decisively condemning the bloody reprisals against Palestinians in Beirut, Husayn pointed out that this operation was headed by that same extremist who had planned the slaughter of Palestinians at Dayr Yasin. He now heads the Israeli Government. This Israeli action, Husayn noted, also undermines confidence in the United States. It is a blow to a country which had promised to ensure the security of the civilians in Lebanon after the Palestinian fighters' departure from Beirut.

The Jordanian head of state reaffirmed Jordan's negative attitude toward the Camp David Agreements. "We were not consulted on Camp David," he said, "and we did not take part in formulating it. We did not accept the role prepared for us."

Jordan, the king stressed in conclusion, remains loyal to the decisions of the Fes conference.

SYRIAN CP LEADER LAUDS BREZHNEV MIDEAST PROPOSALS

LD280646 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 28 TASS -- The experience of the past years obviously shows that the Middle East problem cannot be resolved by the force of arms nor by separate collusions, as is being done by the American imperialism and the Israeli Zionist leadership. The only means of attaining a just and durable peace in the region is the way proposed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in the course of the Soviet-South Yemeni negotiations in Moscow. This was stated to a TASS correspondent by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party Khalid Baqdash.

The principles of bringing peace to the Middle East, proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev, said Khalid Baqdash, can be described without exaggeration as the supreme manifestation of political wisdom.

Their significance exceeds the framework of the region since they produce an example of care for preservation of peace throughout the world, concrete approach to the problem of liquidation of dangerous seats of tension and war on our planet as a whole. The distinctive feature of this approach is absolute respect for the peoples' right to defend their own independence, the right to decide ways of their development themselves. It should be also noted that Leonid Brezhnev's proposals rest upon the firm foundation of the criteria and norms of international law, the Security Council's resolutions and decisions of the UN General Assembly.

Arab patriots, all those who cherish progress and peace in the whole world, welcome the principled stand of the Soviet Union on the question of settlement of the situation in our region, which was formulated by Leonid Brezhnev, said Khalid Bagdash. This stand meets the interests of the Arabs and also all peoples of the Middle East.

MOSCOW PUBLIC PAYS TRIBUTE TO EGYPT'S AN-NASIR

LD280030 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS -- Representatives of the Moscow public today participated in a meeting in tribute to the memory of the outstanding politician and statesman of Arab East Gamal Abd an-Nasir.

"Gamal Abd an-Nasir's name is inseparably associated with the 1952 July Revolution in Egypt which opened a new page in the history of the Egyptian people and signified a qualitatively new stage in the development of the national liberation movement, not only in the Arab world, but also in countries of Asia and Africa," Samandar Kalandarov, the executive secretary of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said at the meeting.

Samandar Kalandarov noted that "in the conditions of a vigorous and constant opposition to the forces of imperialism, Zionism and racism Gamal Abd an-Nasir understood correctly one of the fundamental features of our epoch, the inseparable community of vital interests of newly free and socialist countries, the need of all-round cooperation with the socialist community which is in the vanguard of the world revolutionary process."

The speaker pointed out that Gamal Abd an-Nasir had stressed many times that without the Soviet Union's support Egypt would be unable to decide its important economic and political tasks. The development of relations with socialist countries, Kalandarov said, enabled Egypt to lay down the foundations ensuring the independent development of the country, its advance along the road of social progress.

Touching upon the situation in the Middle East the speaker said that the Soviet Union is for complete liquidation of the Israeli aggression, withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands and self-determination of the people of Palestine. The USSR, Kalandarov said, invariably supported and supports the just cause of Arab peoples at all the stages of the Middle East crisis, gave and will continue giving all-out support to Arab peoples.

IRAN CAN BENEFIT FROM USSR-INDIAN TIES

NC251416 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Everyone knows that each country's strong political independence depends on its success in achieving economic independence.

The Iranian press rightly and justly beams its attention at the successes in India's growth -- a growth that has placed India among the first 10 countries of the world as far as industrial production is concerned. One of the main elements that has led to this has been the extensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

It is a source of great pleasure that India's economic successes are placed at the access of other liberated countries which cooperate with India, including Iran. It is extremely noteworthy that Iranian experts are trained in the Shilai steel plant that has been built with Soviet cooperation. Indian steelworkers, who in turn have been trained by Soviet engineers and scientists, conduct the training of Iranian experts. There is no doubt that the future expansion of Soviet-Indian relations, on which agreement was reached during Indira Gandhi's visit, will be fruitful and beneficial for liberated countries that have economic relations with India in the future too.

As you know, India is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and it justly considers struggles against imperialism and colonialism, war and aggression as the chief objectives of this movement. As Professor (Mishra), a famous Indian scholar, stated in reference to Mrs Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union: The fact that from the very beginning India declared a nonaligned policy did not in any way mean that India intended to keep an equal distance from the two blocs. The West is responsible for having established imperialist and colonialist supremacy in the vast world, including India. Professor (Mishra) has pointed out that the main objective in India's foreign policy is to struggle against colonialism and for the sake of the economic freedom of newly independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America and that the views of India and of other newly independent countries on ensuring and fulfilling this objective agree with those of the Soviet Union.

Iran, also our neighboring country, has felt and feels the favorable effect of both this unity of views between the Soviet Union and India and of their unity of action, based on their unity of views, on the international scene. It is logical for India, like the Soviet Union, to have praised the fulfillment of the anti-imperialist and antimonarchial revolution in Iran. Both countries were among the first to recognize the newly emerged Islamic Republic of Iran. It is also natural that when the imperialist countries, led by the United States, declared a seige of Iran, the Soviet Union and India helped foil it with their practicable steps. Today too the joint steps taken by the Soviet Union and India on the international scene conform with the interests of Iran and of other liberated countries.

During the Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow, many issues were discussed and considerable attention was paid to joint efforts in the struggles to turn the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf -- the Gulf in the proximity of the Indian Ocean -- into a zone of peace. Iran also has much to gain from this. The large U.S. armada has been patrolling near Iranian coasts for some time now and preliminary steps are being delineated for extensive instigatory maneuvers by the United States and some other countries whose policy toward Iran is hostile.

In his remarks during his meeting with the Indian guests, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev called on all countries to refrain from steps that will aggravate the Indian Ocean situation and said that all of this region's countries, like before, can enjoy full Soviet support in their struggles of peace.

Mrs Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union and her talks with the Soviet leaders that have raised Soviet-Indian relations to a new and higher level are not only in the interests of our two countries; they also benefit all countries and nations that are trying to follow the path of independent growth and are striving toward universal peace.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH FRELIMO MEMBERS

Ponomarev-Rebelo Meeting

LD252216 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] On 23 September at the CPSU Central Committee a meeting took place between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, and a delegation of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party from the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Jorge Rebelo, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party.

During the meeting -- which passed in an atmosphere of warm comradeship -- the two sides exchanged opinions on matters pertaining to the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo party and debated various international issues of mutual interest.

It was pointed out that the exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the policy of imperialism -- with the United States in its vanguard -- is causing growing concern in the world. The CPSU and the Frelimo party came out determinedly for the ending of such a policy of confrontation and of the arms race, for the continuation and strengthening of detente, and for the development of international cooperation.

The two sides vehemently condemned the acts of aggression carried out by the Republic of South Africa against Mozambique, Angola and other frontline states, as well as South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of Namibia.

The CPSU and the Frelimo party are in sympathy with the just struggle of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and of the African National Congress. They regard the liquidation of the last traces of colonialism and racism in southern Africa as one of the most important international tasks today.

The participants in the meeting expressed the most profound indignation at Israel's barbarous aggression against Lebanon and at the crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Zionist militarists against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples with the connivance of the U.S. administration.

The CPSU representatives reported on the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the achievements of the Soviet people in the economic, social and cultural spheres on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR.

Jorge Rebelo stated that the successes scored by the Soviet people in the construction of communism under the CPSU's leadership are a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for social progress throughout the world. He spoke highly of the consistent policy of peace pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Jorge Rebelo reported on the Mozambican people's struggle to strengthen the gains of the revolution and on the Frelimo party's preparations for its fourth congress which will mark an important stage along the path of constructing the foundations of a socialist society in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The CPSU representatives wished the Mozambican comrades success in their efforts to create the new society.

Frelimo-CPSU Agreement

EA242258 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A cooperation plan between the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and the CPSU for 1983-84 was signed in Moscow yesterday.

The signing of the cooperation agreement follows talks between a delegation from the Frelimo party led by Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, and a CPSU delegation. Both sides condemned South Africa's acts of aggression against Mozambique and Angola and other neighboring countries.

Rebelo Comments

LD250546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party from the People's Republic of Mozambique has been in our country. This is what the head of the delegation, Jorge Rebelo, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo party, said to our correspondent in an interview:

[Begin recording -- Rebelo in Portuguese fading into Russian translation] We have come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU in accordance with an agreement on interparty ties which provides for an exchange of delegations and work experiences. During our visit we have been granted an opportunity to see Leningrad, the cradle of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We have been able to see with out own eyes the legendary cruiser Aurora, the Winter Palace and other places known to us only through books and photographs. Visiting these places and hearing their accounts and stories have undoubtably enriched our revolutionary experience and we are grateful for this.

The Mozambique people know of the successes of the Soviet people, of the Communists of your country in the building of developed socialism and the material-technical basis of communism. The achievements of the USSR in the economic, social and defense areas, and the might of the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union, are a most important factor in ensuring a firm peace on earth and in restraining the aggressive militarist strivings of international reaction.

Our people protest against the actions of those forces which are responsible for the tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. We also protest against the aggressive intrigues of the racist South African regime, which finds expression in provocative sallies against Angola, Mozambique and other countries of southern Africa. Thus, detachments of bandits from the so-called National Resistance Movement, which are trained, armed and financed by the racist South Africa, are being launched into Mozambique. The close cooperation between the Pretoria regime and Mozambique reactionaries is aimed at destabilizing the people's rule and the Government of Mozambique, and at undermining a path toward the building of socialism. But our people are firmly resolved to defend all they have achieved in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

We are confident in the irreversibility of our achievements and the victory of the cause of socialism on the soil of Mozambique. [end recording]

NEWSPAPERS MARK ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION DAY

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM171429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 3

[Article By Lt Gen V. Demin: "Following The Road of Revolutionary Transformations"]

[Excerpts] The eighth anniversary of the People's Revolution in Ethiopia is celebrated on 12 September. The Ethiopian Army played a special part in accomplishing this revolution and in consolidating and protecting its gains. By summer 1974, the Ethiopian Armed Forces had established full control in the capital and they then effectively set about running the country.

The new revolutionary prospects, which opened up before the 30 million-strong Ethiopian people; the first documents of the Provisional Military Adm-inistrative Council (PMAC), which determined profound socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the broad masses of working people; and the appointment of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam as PMAC chairman, head of the government and commander in chief of the armed forces; demonstrated to the whole world that the Ethiopian Revolution was far more than an anti-feudal revolution and had developed into a national democratic revolution.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are giving the Ethiopian people various kinds of aid in building a new society. Relations between socialist Ethiopia and the USSR are based on the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between our countries signed in 1978. The Soviet Union, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, has always given all-round assistance to the Ethiopian revolution. The USSR is currently taking specific steps to develop Ethiopian's economic potential in the spheres of energy, agriculture and education. We are grateful to the Soviet People, he stressed, for multifaceted material and financial support in the implementation of the Ethiopian revolution's tasks.

To Ethiopian revolutionaries, socialist transformations are bound up with the creation of a party capable of assuming the role of vanguard in the building of a new society. The PMAC regarded the creation of a political party as a priority task and did much work in that direction. This culminated in the setting up of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), which can rightly be regarded as a very important revolutionary gain. COPWE is the political organization which is heading the development of the revolutionary process in Ethiopia. It is leading the activity of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union, the All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association, the Association of Revolutionary Ethiopian Youth, the Association of Revolutionary Ethiopian Women and the Association of City Dwellers, which were set up and are functioning on a national scale, and is educating the broad people's masses in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. When COPWE's membership becomes large enough and the organization itself grows stronger, the commission will proclaim the creation of the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, to which the PMAC will hand over political power in the country.

But it is necessary to stress that the building of a new life in Ethiopia is taking place in difficult conditions as a result of a direct deal between the Somali leadership and U.S. imperialist circles the situation remains tense on the Horn of Africa and armed provocations are continuing on the borders with Ethiopia. A particularly serious threat is posed by the U.S. military's actions aimed at creating military bases in Somalia intended for the use of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

At the same time international reaction, trying to destabilize the situation in Ethiopia, is banking on roving bands of separatists in Eritrea. Carrying out the will of their imperialist masters. The leaders of the separatist groupings have turned Eritrea into a zone of hostilities in an attempt to detach it from Ethiopia. The revolutionary government is doing everything possible to solve the Eritrean problem.

In order to successfully counter the intrigues of internal and external enemies, the revolutionary government is stepping up organizational work and the strengthening of its country's defense capability, clearly aware that revolutionary power cannot endure without reliable means of protection. A complex but essential task is that of creating a new army -- an army of the people and the revolution, equipped with modern arms, ideologically mature and trained to fight against a strong and well-armed enemy.

Soviet-Ethiopian military cooperation, based on the friendship and cooperation treaty, is developing and strengthening with each passing year.

This is considerably helped by reciprocal visits by military delegations to exchange experience on the training and education of personnel, party political work and mastering of combat equipment and weapons.

As a result of fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Ethiopian Armed Forces are continuing to grow stronger. They are composed of ground forces, air, air defense forces and a navy. The army and navy are equipped with air defense missile complexes, artillery systems and tanks, modern aircraft, warships and other equipment. The forces have political organs and a political apparatus which are doing active political education work and mobilizing the troops to selflessly fulfill their duty of defending revolutionary gains.

Widespread preparations are currently being made in the country for the switch to the principle of national military service. The military commissariats which are being set up in provinces and in some cities are doing a lot of work in this area. The work of training centers is being restructured and cadres are being trained to instruct young recruits.

Revolution Day -- 12 September -- will always be a great day for socialist Ethiopia. It was on this day that a revolutionary country appeared on the Horn of Africa -- a country which, through its antifeudal, anti-imperialist policy, has displayed a readiness to advance in the common ranks of the progressive forces of the whole world and struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM170921 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 September in the Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Dawn Over the Hills," a 1,600-word dispatch from correspondent Z. Kadymbekov in Addis Ababa, which it prefaced with the following comments.

"The feudal monarchical regime was overthrown 8 years ago in Ethiopia. The country, which has chosen the building of socialism as its goal, is traveling the path of democratic transformations.

"Under the leadership of the Commission on Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the people of the independent African state have achieved considerable successes both in social transformations and in the formation of the national economy during the 8 revolutionary years."

Kadymbekov's dispatch recounts the changes brought about by the revolution as mirrored in the activity of the Akaki textile mills on the outskirts of Addis Ababa.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO GUINEA-BISSAU

LD272302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Vieira, general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Council of the Revolution of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, a telegram of congratulations to the friendly people on the occasion of their national holiday, Independence Day.

In his telegram of reply, Vieira, for his part, wishes the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity. The telegrams express confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, will continue to expand and gain strength for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interest of international security and universal peace.

CPSU RESOLUTION CRITICIZES TRUD SHORTCOMINGS

PM271417 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee Has Examined the Question 'On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD'"]

[Text] The resolution which was adopted points out that the newspaper, guided by the 26th party congress guidelines, CPSU Central Committee decisions on ideological questions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, has stepped up propaganda of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and is contributing to the further development of the working people's political and social activeness and the improvement of Soviet trade union activities. The ideological level and effectiveness of the newspaper's articles have improved; it enjoys authority among readers, and it has a print run of 13.5 million copies.

At the same time the newspaper TRUD does not make full use of its potential or of the force of the printed word to mobilize working people to improve labor productivity, efficiency and quality in every way possible, to transfer the economy to the path of intensive development and to successfully fulfill the USSR Food Program. It does not reveal profoundly enough the best features and traditions of the Soviet working class: high consciousness, a state approach to work, collectivism, organization, discipline and selflessness in fulfilling one's duty. Features on progressive working people are published sporadically. The authors of articles on major, fundamental issues include few workers, kolkhoz members, writers or scientific and cultural figures.

The newspaper's editorial board does not display persistence in the struggle against formalism in socialist competition and for unity of word and deed and has relaxed attention to the movement for a communist attitude to work. The work style, forms and methods of trade union committees and councils and trade union organizations and groups and experience of involving working people in drawing up plans and decisions and monitoring their fulfillment are not analyzed in proper depth. Few articles are published on the activities of the trade union organizations of kolkhozes and sectors and enterprises in the agroindustrial complex.

The newspaper does not give comprehensive coverage to trade unions' exercising of their rights, particularly in resolving questions of labor organization and norm setting, the fulfillment of collective agreements, the distribution of housing, the observance of labor legislation, the protection of working people's interests and the selection and placing of cadres. The newspaper devotes manifestly insufficient attention to trade unions' educational activity, working people's economic education, mass cultural work, scientific, technical and artistic creativity and mass physical culture and sport.

Elements of a formalistic attitude to working people's letters have not been eradicated. Journalists are seldom sent out to investigate readers' alarm signals.

There is insufficient exactingness toward the ideological and literary-artistic level of articles. Some of them are characterized by formalism, poverty of language, general phrases and a passion for reports on their own work, didactic instructions and figures without in-depth interpretation of them. The newspaper contains few vivid and interesting photographs and illustrations. It underestimates the role of such popular and effective genres as the feuilleton, the satirical drawing and the sharp political cartoon exposing enemies of peace and socialism.

The editorial board allows substantial shortcomings in organizing the work of its correspondents and does not display high exactingness toward them. It does not always provide militant and aggressive coverage of the struggle of the capitalist countries' working people against the yoke of monopolies and for the unity of the workers movement and the prevention of thermonuclear war.

The editorial board's party organization does not influence actively enough the placing of cadres and the newspaper's ideological standpoints and effectiveness or devote proper attention to Marxist-Leninist study, the professional growth of journalists or the education of the collective.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution points out that TRUD's chief task is to explain party documents and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in depth and mobilize working people to implement communist building plans, the USSR Food Program and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th congress of USSR trade unions.

The newspaper must be guided in all its activity by the Leninist principles and traditions of Soviet journalism. "Less political blather," V.I. Lenin taught. "...closer to life. More attention to how the worker and peasant mass is actually building something new in its everyday work. More verification of how communistic this new thing is." It is necessary to improve the ideological and literary standard of the materials published, resolutely eradicate grayness and cliches and try to ensure that the newspaper is an authoritative, clever and confiding interlocutor and awakens creative thought and the desire to live, work and struggle in a Leninist, communist fashion. It is very important that every article should be profound in content and intelligible and clear in form. The newspaper must be an ardent propagandist and agitator and a skillful organizer of the 130 million-strong army of trade union members in the struggle to fulfill the plans of economic and social development and must promote the Soviet people's communist education and the growth of their political culture, ideological conviction and professional skill.

The newspaper is called upon to concentrate its efforts in the following main directions:

To conduct purposeful propaganda of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, socialism's advantages and our motherland's historic achievements, to foster in working people ideological staunchness, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and lofty moral qualities, to expose in a well-reasoned manner the antipopular essence of modern imperialism and the fabrications of the class enemy;

To regularly show the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, the contribution of the union and autonomous republics and labor collectives to developing the unified national economic complex and multinational Soviet culture and strengthening the friendship of the USSR's peoples, and the work experience of trade union organizations in the working people's international education;

To consistently foster in every working person conscious discipline, organization, responsibility and a communist attitude to work and socialist property. To show intelligibly and convincingly that only through strenuous creative labor and efficient, high-quality work is it possible to achieve further growth in the Soviet people's well-being and a new upsurge in the socialist economy. To make every possible contribution to improving the vocational and technical education of young workers and educating working people, particularly young people, in the heroic traditions of the working class;

To comprehensively reveal the trade unions' role in the political system of Soviet society as a powerful means of developing democracy and as a school of administration, a school of management and a school of communism for millions of working people. To seek to improve the work style, forms and methods of trade union organizations and strive for a high level of results from working meetings and standing production conferences. To reveal in greater depth concrete experience of labor collectives' participation in production planning and management;

To give extensive coverage to the course of socialist competition for the fulfillment of national economic plans, the economical utilization of material and labor resources and the maximum return on capital investments. To overcome the constant use of "campaigns" when covering major problems and to see things through to the end once begun;

To help labor collectives to achieve high end results in production and the broad introduction of progressive management methods, team forms of organizing and encouraging labor, the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience;

To struggle resolutely against violations of labor legislation, ostentation, formalism and mismanagement, which weaken the economic and educational potential of competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work;

To show how trade unions exercise their constitutional rights in practice, participate in the management of state and public affairs and in resolving political, economic and sociocultural questions and sociocultural questions and show concrete concern for the concrete person and for improving working and living conditions. To consistently defend the working people's legitimate rights and interests.

To mobilize public opinion to wage an uncompromising struggle against embezzlers, bribetakers, drunkards, hooligans and violators of labor and production discipline and support in every possible way honest working people protecting socialist property against criminal encroachments and squandering, and to strive to improve the effectiveness of worker control in the sphere of labor and consumption.

To promote in every possible way the rational organization of working people's free time, the further enhancement of mass cultural and sporting and keep-fit work and the efficient utilization of the existing material base regardless of what department it belongs to.

To regularly describe fruitful cooperation among the trade unions of the socialist community countries, provide coverage of their experience and promote the development of international competition among labor collectives.

To analyze development trends in the world workers movement, show the intensity of the class battles of working people in capitalist countries and the international solidarity of the working class in the struggle for peace and expose the provocative purport of the bourgeois theory of trade union "neutrality."

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized that TRUD must become still closer to the masses and be truly a people's tribune and the voice of the broad public. For this it is necessary:

To make wider use of working people's correspondence and letters to raise basic questions of improving the activities of trade union and economic organs, introducing progressive experience and combatting negative phenomena and violations of Soviet laws. To discuss problems that concern readers in a businesslike manner. To regularly hold "open letter days" in collectives and have spoken editions of the newspaper.

To persistently strengthen and develop the worker and rural correspondent movement and the network of correspondents' posts. To focus the activity of worker and rural correspondents on covering the most important questions of economic and cultural building and the improvement of the economic machinery, and to organize their systematic study.

To actively promote the energetic restructuring of the activity of trade union organizations and come out resolutely against a formalistic, bureaucratic approach to work and the generation of paperwork and for broad publicity in work, in distributing housing, travel warrants and bonuses and in resolving all questions affecting the interest of the working person.

The newspaper's editorial board is obliged to ensure the high effectiveness of articles. It is important that they be distinguished by analyticalness, profundity of generalization and thoroughness of conclusions and have a precise target. Criticism in the newspaper must be objective, concrete and constructive in nature and be conducted from clear-cut ideological positions.

Shortcomings must be spoken of truthfully and realistically so as to help mobilize the masses to struggle effectively for their elimination.

Party and trade union committees and ministry and department collegiums are instructed to strengthen the education of cadres in the spirit of a respectful attitude to press articles. Persons guilty of formalistic replies and red tape, of suppressing criticism and persecuting people because of it are to be called strictly to account.

The AUCCTU and TRUD's editorial board and party organization are advised to take measures to improve the political, economic and professional instruction of journalists, enhance their skill, develop initiative and educate them in the spirit of self-criticism and responsibility for fulfilling their duty as journalists.

Trade union councils and committees are called upon to give assistance and support to journalists and to worker and rural correspondents, to provide necessary information and to invite them to events being held by trade union and economic organs.

The AUCCTU must improve leadership of the trade union press, more actively support newspaper and journal articles and strengthen the printing base of trade union publications.

JOINT ACADEMY SESSION ON FOOD PROGRAM HELD

PM270831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Scientists' Lofty Duty: USSR Academy of Sciences and All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences General Assembly Session"]

[Text] Accelerating agriculture's adoption of the achievements of basic and applied sciences is a vital prerequisite for the USSR Food Program's successful implementation. The tasks facing science in this nationwide undertaking are being discussed at a joint USSR Academy of Sciences and V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] general assembly session which opened in Moscow 22 September.

The assembly presidium comprised: M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, I.I. Bodyul and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Karlov and S.P. Trapeznikov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; eminent Soviet scientists; and leaders of ministries and departments.

The opening address at the assembly was delivered by Academician Ya. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He dwelt on the most important avenues of scientific backup for this nationwide undertaking, which is warmly supported by all Soviet scientists. Major research centers in every union republic are joining in the task of fulfilling science's lofty mission. The breadth of this operational front ensures that both national economic and regional problems are solved in a comprehensive manner. Securing a qualitative improvement in the agroindustrial complex's adoption of the achievements of physics, chemistry and biology must be an important part of the work of the academy of sciences, the president stressed. This is particularly important in such spheres of the Food Program's implementation as improving farming systems, developing new crop varieties, developing highly productive breeds of livestock, improving the reliability of agricultural equipment, and developing effective methods of combatting plant and animal diseases.

Our motherland has never before possessed such impressive scientific and technical power. This is also true of that section of the country's scientific forces whose energies [poisk] are directly geared toward improving the agroindustrial complex, academician Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in his review report. The USSR Food Program's elaboration and implementation, the scientist said, will go down in the history of the Soviet state as being among the greatest achievements of our party and the entire Soviet people.

The specifics and scale of this undertaking at the contemporary stage make it necessary to revise long-established ideas, develop progressive and up-to-the-minute techniques, use more effective economic levers and improve planning and management, but this cannot be done without taking into account all the opportunities now afforded by scientific and technical progress. The latest ideas and major discoveries in physics, chemistry, biology and earth science must be placed as quickly as possible at the service of the great cause of enhancing the people's well-being.

Academician Yu. A. Ovchinnikov analyzed the chief development projects in which USSR Academy of Sciences, union republic academy of sciences and VASKHNIL scientists are currently engaged. Of all the biological sciences, genetics has laid the firmest foundation for ensuring high crop yields.

As a result of collaboration between the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Chemical Physics and plant-breeding establishments, more than 100 new varieties of wheat, rice, oats, corn, sunflower and other crops have been developed using the chemical mutagenesis method. This method makes it possible to produce fundamentally new, high-yielding, resistant and good-quality varieties. The Pervenets sunflower mutant, for example, synthesizes oleic rather than linoleic acid, enabling an oil with proerties similar to those of olive oil to be obtained. Genetics is now also providing valuable experience for stockraising's intensive development and for the production of high-quality fodder.

A qualitatively new stage in the solution of the tasks set by the Food Program is being ushered in by the development and introduction of the techniques of genetic engineering and biotechnology.

Dwelling at length on pedological problems, the scientist stated that this sector of work requires the alliance between researchers and practical workers to be strengthened, particularly in view of the fact that more than half of our country's farmland is located in areas where climatic conditions are unfavorable. Much scope for making better use of land resources is offered by remote aerial and satellite monitoring of the state of the soil and crops, the introduction of new fertilizers and effective agents for protecting plants and livestock against disease, the development of industrial techniques for processing and storing produce, and the widespread introduction of new machinery and devices.

P.P. Vavilov, VASKHNIL president and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, dwelt in his report on the tasks facing agricultural science in implementing the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions. Over the last three decades, he said, VASKHNIL has been transformed into a widely ramified agrarian science center and regional divisions of the academy have been established. VASKHNIL now comprises more than 120 scientific research institutes and around 200 other scientific establishments. Some 50 plant-breeding centers are operating in the country's various soil and climatic zones. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan 723 new varieties were zoned, including 578 varieties of field crops -- 30 percent more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan period. Pointing out that the Food Program's implementation requires the efforts of scientists in many fields, the speaker detailed the tasks now facing economic science, arable farming, crop production, stockraising, genetics, selection, seed breeding and pedigree stockraising, and stressed the importance of intensifying research in many other fields. This means more than just deciding on guidelines for the further development of agricultural research. Another, equally important aspect of this work is improving the ways and means of getting the results of scientific research into production. We have already amassed considerable work experience to introduce research results and a number of science and production associations have been established, but all introduction work needs to be radically improved and geared to targeted programs.

The two academies' joint session continues.

SOCIAL ROLE OF SUBSIDIARY PLOTS ASSESSED

PM231523 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 3

["Talk on a Topical Theme" between Dr of Economic Sciences G. Shmelev, chief of a sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System, and Yu. Chaplygin, editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's economics and propaganda section: "Personal Plots -- A Common Cause"]

[Text] The Food Program paid great attention to further developing personal subsidiary and cooperative orchard-truck farming plots. Since the publication of the roundup entitled "Around Six Hundredths of a Hectare" (see the 29 June 1982 issue), the editorial office has continued to receive our readers' letters on various problems of personal subsidiary plots.

Today those letters are examined and commented on by Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Shmelev, chief of a sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economics of the World Socialist System, and Yu. Chaplygin, editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's economics and propaganda section.

[Question] The CPSU Central Committee May plenum noted that the proportion of food production accounted for by personal subsidiary plots is considerable. According to some estimates it exceeds one-fourth of gross agricultural output. Leningrad engineer I. Kovalev asks for specific assessments of these farms' contribution to the population's food supply.

[Answer] I shall quote some figures. About one-third of the gross production of meat, milk, eggs and vegetables, one-half of the fruit and berries and almost two-thirds of the potatoes now come from personal subsidiary plots. The proportion seems large, but, in the first place, I have named those particular products where the contribution by personal plots is largest. Second, personal subsidiary plots mainly cover their holders' requirements, that is, they sell far less than they produce. Take commodity output; some 86 percent of commodity meat comes from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, only 14 percent from personal subsidiary plots. Public farms produce 94 percent of the potatoes eggs and meat sold to the population, over 50 percent of the potatoes and 85 percent of the vegatables.

[Question] Some of our readers compare the volume of food production on personal plots with the area of land held and reach the conclusion that these plots are highly efficient? Is this so?

[Answer] In fact, kolkhoz members, workers and employees do not have very much land for their personal use -- about 8 million hectares including 6 million hectares of plowland. Almost 2 million hectares of land are used as orchards and vineyards. If you compare these resources with gross production it appears that personal plots are indeed quite efficient. But that efficiency is the result of very intensive manual labor. It need hardly come into the reckoning.

[Question] Speaking of the efficiency of personal plots, it would seem necessary to take account of the assistance they receive from the public sector, too. True, readers write that they receive no assistance. For example, A. Belyayev, an amateur horticulturalist from Belgorod, is indignant: "There is nowhere to obtain even the simplest implements. Land and orchards are cultivated without agronomic or chemical supervision."

[Answer] There are still many shortcomings in the organization of assistance for personal plots and orchard-truck farming cooperatives. But measures are being taken. Twice -- in 1977 and 1981 -- the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers examined the question of developing these plots. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the Food Program outlined ways of increasing the significance of personal plots in resolving the food problem. And a number of oblasts and union republics have accumulated good experience of giving them effective assistance which has enabled them to increase production in a short time. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes now sell and distribute to personal plot holders about 9 million tons of grain and 7 million tons of coarse fodder annually. In 1980 alone they sold or received for fattening about 15 million piglets, nearly 1 million heifers and 570 million chicks. Help is also given with tilling the land and with the application of chemical plant protection agents, mineral fertilizers....

[Question] However, some of our readers call such plots "private" and believe that they harm our society. A. Kosarev from Podolsk puts the question thus: "Do private plots need to be developed at all? Does this not encourage private-property tendencies which divert people from social production?"

[Answer] In no way can personal subsidiary plots be considered private. That is fundamentally wrong. They differ from private plots not only by the fact that the land belongs to the state. These plots are managed by kolkhoz members, workers and employees or pensioners. And not instead of working in social production but in addition to it, in their own free time.

[Question] Who are the holders of subsidiary plots?

[Answer] Some 12.6 million plot holders are kolkhoz members, nearly 11 million are workers and employees of state agricultural enterprises and about 9 million are urban workers and employees. Supposing that each family averages four people and add to them 9 million families engaged in collective orchard and truck farming, we are talking of nearly 168 million Soviet people. Are they really private traders? How can a turner, for example, be viewed in two roles -- as a collective worker in a plant by day and a private property owner on his truck farm by night?

The social complexion of a rural or urban worker engaged on a personal subsidiary plot is one and indivisible. It is determined by the social character of socialist production and by the form of ownership of the means of production -- ownership by the whole people. In developing personal subsidiary plots we are not resurrecting private property or abandoning socialist principles but are utilizing the internal reserves of families, attachment to the land and indeed material interest so as to resolve a complex problem -- the food problem.

[Question] Nevertheless, personal plots are sometimes used, as I. Gladkov writes from Novorossiysk, "for profit by enterprising slick dealers and connivance at this causes society moral and material damage." And a Voroshilovgrad reader, T. Ivanitskaya draws attention to the dual character of personal plots. "On the one hand they seem to help the state to resolve the food problem but on the other these orchard and truck, farming plots are a means of enrichment to their owners." What is your opinion on this score?

[Answer] There are moneygrubbers and graspers among personal plot holders, unfortunately, just as there are among those who are not employed on such plots. But in any case, it is not they who determine the social complexion of the overall mass of plot holders. In addition to the instances of self-interest I could cite just as many examples of selflessness among personal plot holders.

One must not draw far-reaching conclusions about the negative toll of personal subsidiary plots as a whole from individual negative instances. Evidently not everyone can yet visualize the genuine economic role and social essence of these plots not being seen and instead of proposals to eradicate the distortions they propose the eradication of the plots themselves. A strange logic! We must not forget the main point: Personal subsidiary plots are a major food source.

It must be borne in mind that personal plots are not boundless in size. In the RSFSR, for example, sovkhoz workers cannot be allocated more than 0.3 of a hectare of land and urban inhabitants cannot be allocated more than 0.06 hectares for orchards and truck farms.

[Question] But one hears proposals to restrict the personal plot sphere merely to orchard and truck farm cultivation. And our reader D. Dilimonenko from Kharkov believes livestock should be removed from these and transferred to public farms.

[Answer] One cannot agree with such proposals. Personal subsidiary plots now maintain approximately one-fourth of the whole livestock herd. Given the present manpower shortage, where are you to find the work force to manage this herd? It would need considerable manpower given the present level of mechanization on livestock units while the livestock and poultry on a peasant's farmstead are tended, as a rule, by the second member of the family -- housewives or pensioners. But suppose we found the work force. Considerable fiancial resources would be needed to pay the new workers and great financial and material resources would be needed to build stockraising premises and their equipment. And all of this, note, not to increase production but simply to transfer livestock from personal plots to public farms. Suppose we transferred them anyway. At the same time this would transfer sources for satisfying the rural population's food needs from their own farms to urban and rural stores.

[Question] In our mailbag there are letters in which readers propose prohibiting personal plot holders from producing more than they themselves can consume or of obliging them by law to sell the surplus through consumer cooperatives....

[Answer] Such proposals seem unrealistic to me. By the way, they are not new and were put forward as far back as during the formulation of the present USSR Constitution. Why are these proposals unacceptable? For two reasons.

First, personal plot produce, created by the personal labor of the owners of those plots, is their personal property. They pay a tax for the use of the land and are entitled to dispose of this produce as they choose: They can consume it in person or sell it and if they sell it, they can do so wherever they find it convenient and advantageous.

Second, surpluses from these plots are a boon, not a burden. Unfortunately, in the last 10 years the tendency has been observed of declining production on personal plots of virtually all the staple types of produce except grapes, fruit and berries. And after all, it is no easy matter to work at rearing livestock and poultry or cultivating vegetables in your free time, exclusively by hand, and not always in a congenial atmosphere and then still have to be bothered with selling it at the market.

[Question] Subsidiary and orchard-truck farming plot holders themselves try to sell off produce in the market. But at quite unacceptable prices....

[Answer] It is not always like that. City market prices take shape according to the supply of, and demand for, a particular product as well as according to the quantity in which it is offered by state and cooperative trade. Consumer cooperatives' potential for procuring produce from the population, although it has increased in recent years, is nevertheless insufficient to harvest, store and convey to processing enterprises and consumers everything produced by personal subsidiary plots. Thus plot holders are often forced to go to city markets -- they have no alternative way of selling their surplus produce.

It would seem that market trade will long be a supplement to state and cooperative trade. And it is no coincidence that in addition to developing consumer cooperatives' trading and purchasing activity, the Food Program speaks of expanding the kolkhoz market network and strengthening the markets' material and technical base.

[Question] Here is what V. Biryulina writes from Penza: "The market benefits those who sell vegetables and fruit by the truckload but we horticulturalists can only sell 2-3 kg of cumcumbers at a time. How can we organize the sale of our produce to make it profitable and convenient to us, too, and no more expensive to our customers?"

[Answer] There is experience of how to do that in Penza, incidentally. The consumer cooperative system there has organized a large financially autonomous trade and purchasing association. It buys surplus produce from horticultural associations via its own centers organized on their territory. It was noted that after the establishment of this trade and purchasing association, market prices in Penza were set approximately 10-15 percent below kolkhoz markets in the cities of neighboring oblasts.

Trading services bureaus in city markets could give horticulturalists and truck farmers great assistance. There are already about 800 bureaus but they are only engaged in meat trading. Why do they not broaden their operations? Everyone would benefit -- both sellers and buyers.

Rostov-na-Donu's experience is interesting. The city cooperative trade stores and financially autonomous oblast cooperative trade organizations there have been committed to accepting unlimited orchard and truck graden produce from Rostov citizens. It is paid for there and then, in the store. And two rayon procurement offices have opened reception centers right on the territory of fruit growing cooperatives.

It is also planned to open a cooperative circuit so as to buy produce on the spot. Good standard vegetables and fruit are bought up at agreed prices. Substandard produce is accepted at half purchase price for industrial processing. Omsk and Lvov are transferring or have transferred to an approximately similar system for procuring products of personal plots.

In ending our talk, I would like to stress that personal plots exist and are developing within the framework of the socialist economic system and that our state has sufficient resources to eliminate any possibility of malfunction in them. At the same time one must bear in mind that although the plots are personal concerns, to strengthen them is our common cause.

RETIRING RSFSR RECLAMATION MINISTER REPLACED

PM270755 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed "Diary" report]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade V.I. Kalashnikov RSFSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, relieving Comrade K.S. Kornev of the post in connection with his retirement on pension.

DISSIDENT SHCHARANSKIY BEGINS HUNGER STRIKE

NC271036 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 27 (AFP) -- Imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy one of the founders of the Helsinki human rights monitoring group, today began a hunger strike in an attempt to obtain permission to correspond with his family. The dissident's mother, who announced the strike in a press conference today, said the family had received no news from him in 10 months.

Mr. Shcharanskiy, a 34-year-old computer engineer, was sentenced in 1978 to three years in prison and 1 years hard labor for treason following his activities as one of the leaders of a group set up to monitor application of the 1975 Helsinki accords in the Soviet Union.

His mother said he had been hospitalized last October after spending six months in a camp dungeon cell in Perm where his only rations were bread and water every other day. His current state of health was said to be alarming.

Following his release from hospital he was sentenced to another three years of prison in Chistopol for refusing to "reform," according to his mother, who said a prolonged hunger strike would undoubtedly lead to his death.

USSR 'SILENCES' DISSIDENT JEWISH LEADER

PM271011 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Sep 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Dissidents, KGB Puts on Pressure"]

[Text] Prof Aleksandr Lerner, doyen of the Jewish activists, has announced that he has been forced to break off his contacts with foreigners because the KGB is pursuing its reprisals against political and religious dissidents. By silencing Prof Lerner, the KGB leaves the Jewish community without a leader, just as it deprived the dissidents of a leader by exiling Andrey Sakharov to Gorkiy 2 years ago.

WINTER FUEL, ENERGY SUPPLIES 'SATISFACTORY'

PM221447 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Economic observer V. Selyunin article under the rubric "Summing up the Results: August": "The Reliability of Energy Supplies"]

[Text] Industry fulfilled the 8-month plan by 101 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the volume of output increased 2.7 percent and labor productivity 2 percent. Thus approximately three-fourths of the increase in output was obtained through increased labor productivity.

All the industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy coped with their targets for January-August.

More natural gas, chemical plant-protection agents (in standard units), freight cars and passenger cars, motor vehicles, grain harvesting combines and cotton and linen textiles were extracted and produced than planned. At the same time there were substantial shortfalls in the output of finished rolled metal products, commercial timber, cement and a number of other types of raw materials. An immediate improvement in the production of these resources cannot be counted on, so efforts to save them must be stepped up. It is not only a question of reducing proportional expenditure. At many enterprises above-norm stocks of materials in short supply have accumulated. These must be brought into circulation. This is the main reserve for ensuring steady production in conditions where the raw materials sectors are providing insufficient supplies of certain resources.

Last winter the situation as regards supplies of electricity and to some extent fuel was strained. In many regions it was necessary to restrict the supply of electricity to enterprises. Naturally, economic leaders are interested in knowing what the situation will be in the approaching fall-winter period.

As the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has informed us, this year has been dry and water supplies in the hydroelectric power station reservoirs are below normal. In order to compensate for energy losses, this year thermal power stations are generating an additional 25 billion kilowatt-hours. This has required additional fuel amounting to the equivalent of 12 million tons of coal. Of course, there will be no increase in hydroelectric resources until spring. So additional fuel will again be needed.

But even in these complex conditions the energy balance for the coming winter appears satisfactory on the whole, thanks to steady work by the fuel sectors. Here the gas industry's outstanding successes must be noted first of all. The Ministry of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of the Oil Industry have ensured substantial increased in extraction compared with last year and produced 5.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas above plan in January-August alone. The power workers were able to generate more electricity than planned using this fuel and to store coal delivered for the winter. In August alone the power stations were provided with nearly 300 million cubic meters of gas above plan, which made it possible to save more than half a million tons of coal.

The biggest fuel stocks are usually formed at power stations by 1 October. Yet by 10 September the stores already had 3.3 million tons more coal than planned for the target date, and fuel stocks are still building up.

Although the economy owes these successes chiefly to the gas men, as already noted, there are also good things to be said about the coal sector. In January-August it overfulfilled not only its plan, but its additional target, too.

For the first time since 1978 the fall in coal extraction gave way to an increase -- 2 percent more solid fuel was extracted than in the same period in 1981. Let us note too that the target for the extraction of coking coals was substantially overfulfilled. So one reason for the laggardness in ferrous metallurgy has been eliminated.

All the same, significant flaws can be seen behind these generally gratifying results. Different coals are by no means always interchangeable. Consumers attached to the Donbass mines are not creating their fall and winter stocks at the necessary rate. In August 493,000 tons less coal than planned was shipped out of the Donbass, and in the first 9 days of September this shortfall rose by another 611,000 tons. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is inclined to explain this failure in terms of the fact that the Donets railroad does not provide freightcars on time. But in August alone the region's coal workers were unable to load some 5,500 freight cars supplied or did not even order the freight cars. With correct use of this rolling stock, the lion's share of the debt to consumers would be extinguished.

In fact the railmen have organized coal transportation very well indeed this year. As the USSR Gossnab told us, in January-August they transported nearly 6 million tons more coal than in the same period last year. This fact is all the more significant in that railroad transport is not yet coping with shipments of cargo in the national economy and the overall freight turnover in January-August fell slightly. Thus in a difficult situation fuel shipments were given preferential treatment.

In no event must miners and railmen slacken their attention to the task of augmenting winter fuel stocks. Yet in the second half of August and the first 10 days of September the pace of their joint work fell to some extent. Coal shipments from the Kuzbass, Ekibastuz and Karaganda slowed down. The Baltic GRES and the Estoniani GRES were undersupplied with 164,000 tons of fuel shale and are having to burn fuel oil, which is in short supply, in their furnaces. The transportation of Chita coal to far eastern power stations and of Krasnoyarsk coal to the Gusinoye Lake GRES is unsatisfactory and, since the water shortage is having a particularly marked effect on the work of Siberian power stations, the energy balance in these regions could be strained.

In the first 8 months of the year the petroleum refining industry produced millions of tons more furnace oil than planned. Unfortunately the delivery of this fuel to consumers is constantly being delayed. Whereas coal transportation plans have been overfulfilled on the whole, 2 percent less petroleum freight has been delivered to the consumers than planned. In the first 10 days of September the shortfall increased to more than 500,000 tons. Here the railmen deserve a reproach. Tank car turnaround is now 8 days as against a norm of 6.87 days. A simple calculation shows that at least 25,000 tank cars are, so to speak, out of commission and have become dumps on wheels.

In Bashkiria and the Volga Region fuel oil capacities at oil refineries have been full. In order to avoid a halt in the production of light petroleum products it has been necessary to burn fuel oil at local power stations, although it would be better to use gas here in summer and store the liquid fuel for the winter. The power workers, for their part, have used fuel oil at the Urals power stations and transmitted electricity to the Ekibastuz and Yermakovskaya GRES zone. The consumption of cheap local coal fell there, while the Ministry of Power and Electrification expended too much fuel oil.

In the end fuel oil stocks at power stations were 1.17 million tons less than planned by 10 September. That is a large shortfall. In terms of heating capacity that quantity of fuel oil is comparable to the quantity of coal which the power stations were able to stockpile above norm. Of course, there is still time to recitfy the situation -- it all depends on the railmen (there are no particular problems as regards the delivery of petroleum products by pipeline).

As you can see, in the main the energy balance looks good for the fall-winter period. The situation will be completely satisfactory if the time remaining for stockpiling fuel for the winter is used sensibly.

RESOLUTION ON LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTIVITY

PM160915 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU have adopted the resolution "On Measures To Further Increase Labor Productivity at Light Industry Enterprises on the Basis of the Comprehensive Dissemination of the Team Form of Labor Organization and the Work Experience of Advanced Workers in Increasing Equipment Servicing Zones and Reducing Labor Costs on the Manufacture of Output."

The resolution notes that light industry workers, struggling to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on raising production efficiency and increasing consumer goods output, have launched socialist competition to further increase labor productivity on the basis of comprehensive dissemination of the team form of labor organization and incentive provision and the work experience of advanced teams and workers in increasing equipment servicing zones and reducing labor costs in output.

At present the team form of labor organization and incentive provision covers about 40 percent of all workers in light industry. This progressive form of collective work creates favorable conditions for increasing equipment servicing zones, reducing the labor-intensiveness of manufacturing and accelerating labor productivity growth. Over 400,000 workers are servicing equipment in excess of sector norms.

Successful teamwork, increased equipment servicing zones and reduced labor costs in manufacturing are being achieved, the resolution stresses, by implementing a package of measures providing engineering backup for production, modernization of equipment, mechanization and automation of production processes, improvement of technology and labor organization within teams and at workplaces, the education of workers in a spirit of collectivism, raising their professional skill and other measures.

At the same time, potential for further raising labor productivity in light industry by the widespread dissemination of available experience is still not being utilized sufficiently. At some enterprises the introduction of the team form of labor organization and incentive provision is being implemented only slowly, a considerable proportion of multiple machine operators are not covered by this progressive form, and proper attention is not being paid to improving the organization of team, section and shop collectives' and repair-auxiliary personnel's work.

The role of engineering-technical workers and employees in formulating and introducing measures for engineering backup to highly productive work by teams and workers is inadequate. Measures for providing moral and material incentives to main-process and auxiliary workers and engineering-technical personnel for achieving high labor productivity have not been applied on a large scale.

Attaching paramount significance to further increasing labor productivity and raising production efficiency in light industry and increasing the output of consumer goods on this basis, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU have approved and deem it necessary to disseminate on a broad scale in light industry the advanced work experience of the Leningrad Vereteno spinning factory's team of spinners headed by Hero of of Socialist Labor G.S. Zagarayeva, the Moscow Zarya footwear production association's team of upper makers headed by team leader L.N. Odinokova, of Ivanovo V.I. Lenin worsteds combine weaver Hero of Socialist Labor V.N. Golubeva, Kostroma V.I. Lenin flax combine weaver Hero of Socialist Labor V.N. Pletneva, Moscow P.P. Shcherbakov silk combine weaver Hero of Socialist Labor M.D. Poleshchuk, Darnitsa silk combine weaver Hero of Socialist Labor L.K. Kondratyeva, Orekhovskiy K.I. Nikolayeva cotton combine spinner and USSR state prizewinner V.Ye. Lokteva and other advanced teams and workers who have achieved the highest labor productivity in the sector, made big contributions to raising production efficiency and ensured and increased output and improved production quality.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, union republic councils of ministers, the textile and light industry workers trade union central committees, light industry production association and enterprise party and trade union organizations and leaders are instructed:

To systematically study and generalize the work experience of advanced teams and workers in organizing labor, increasing equipment servicing zones and reducing labor costs in the production of goods and also the work experience of associations and enterprises in improving manufacturing processes, in modernizing equipment and in the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, which considerably increase labor productivity;

To create in 1982 on the basis of advanced experience sections of high labor productivity at enterprises of all light industry subsectors and to organize the training of workers by advanced labor methods following their example and introduce engineering solutions to improve manufacturing processes, mechanize manual and labor-intensive work and modernize equipment;

To use enterprise engineering-technical personnel and sector scientific research institute specialists, with leading workers also involved, to formulate and implement during 1983-1985 packages of engineering and organizational measures to ensure the consistent progress from individual high labor productivity sections to high labor productivity enterprises;

To implement measures to improve the team form of work organization and incentives, to increase the efficiency of team work, to introduce the principles of autonomous financing, to ensure the fuller combination of the individual form of labor organization and payment with the team form of labor organization and to step up the activity of team councils;

To increase the level of work norm-fixing at production associations and enterprises and to introduce more progressive equipment servicing norms and other work normatives;

To boost the efficiency of socialist competition among workers, teams, sections, shops and enterprises to achieve the highest labor productivity indicators and to create in every collective an atmosphere of creative search for reserves to further increase the production of goods;

By improved labor organization and the introduction of planned engineering and organizational measures, to achieve by 1985 an average increase of 8-10 percent in effective equipment servicing zones, to reduce unit labor costs by 9-10 percent and to reduce the demand for manpower by 130,000.

Republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms and gorkoms of the textile and light industry trade union and enterprise trade union organizations are instructed to step up the monitoring of the formulation and execution of measures ensuring workers' health conditions and labor protection.

It is incumbent on the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances in 1982 to generalize the work experience of light industry enterprise collectives in modernizing certain production equipment and mechanization facility subassemblies, to draw up a list of subassemblies intended for introduction and to formulate measures to organize the production of these subassemblies in 1983-85 at subordinate enterprises in order to supply them for equipment installed at light industry enterprises.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union republic councils of ministers and the appropriate USSR ministries are instructed to adopt measures to organize the production of certain subassemblies, parts and mechanization facilities necessary for the modernization of light industry manufacturing equipment at machine building plants located in republics, krays and oblasts.

In 1983-85 the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances is instructed to improve the technical standard of the equipment being manufactured and to equip it with automatic control devices for production processes.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry is instructed in 1982-85 to supply textile industry enterprises with higher quality chemical thread in larger bales, weaving looms and warp beams and of staple fibers and threads of a range and quantity in accordance with requirements.

With the aim of stepping up the material interest of team collectives, workers and engineering-technical personnel in raising labor productivity and increasing production, leaders of USSR Light Industry Ministry production associations and enterprises are authorized in agreement with trade union committees:

To increase maximum bonuses payable from the wage fund to 50 percent of earning to teams in which all the workers in the main trades service a greater number of machine tools and machines (spindles) than envisaged by the sector servicing norms of work according to norms calculated in terms of time expenditure less than the sector norms;

Beginning in 1983, to grant an extra 3 days' leave to multiple machine operators who service a number of machine tools and machines in excess of the sector servicing norms within a set scale and also to workers employed on highly productive conveyer belts and flowlines who take less time to manufacture output than envisaged by the sector norms. The right to extra leave applies to workers who have worked under the above-mentioned conditions for at least 2 years;

To pay increments in the order of up to 50 percent of salary to engineers engaged in organizing work and norm-fixing for high qualifications and for active participation in formulating and implementing measures to increase labor productivity.

The resolution permits the USSR Ministry of Light Industry:

Beginning in 1983 to make additional payments for professional skill to qualified multiple machine operators who service machine tools and machinery (spindles) in excess of the sector servicing norms and to workers employed in highly productive conveyer belts and flowlines who spend less time per unit of production than envisaged by the sector norms;

To fix, in place of tariff rates, pay in the order of up to R220 per month to certain highly skilled workers employed on repairing and servicing particularly complex production equipment which operates in two or three shifts and who increase equipment servicing zones and reduce the expenditure of manufacturing time by high quality repair and maintenance of machine tools and machinery;

Replacing the existing intersector and sector norms with new, more progressive norms, to raise job rates calculated according to the above-mentioned more progressive norms to 30 percent for multiple machine operators in the main trades and for assistant foremen and workers employed on highly productive conveyer belts and flowlines.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems in conjunction with the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry is instructed to formulate and approve procedures for applying the increased job rates for the above-mentioned workers.

An extra annual allocation of sanatorium and spa treatment passes to the Textile and Light Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee is envisaged directly for workers who have achieved the highest work results.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the Textile and Light Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee are instructed to establish at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in 1982 an all-union study and method center to study and propagandize the work experience of advanced teams and workers in light industry.

Central and local newspaper editorial offices and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are to publicize systematically, on a broader scale and with skill the experience of team forms of work organization and incentives and advanced work experience in multiple machine servicing of equipment, combining trades and reducing manufacturing costs.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU expressed confidence that union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, ministries and departments; sector trade union central committees; and republic, kray and oblast trade union councils will gear their organizational and mass-political work toward mobilizing labor collectives to introduce on a broad scale in all national economic sectors the team form of work organization and incentives and the work experience of advanced teams and workers in increasing equipment servicing zones and reducing unit labor costs on the basis of improving engineering backup for production, developing socialist competition to expose and make fuller use of production reserves and further increasing labor productivity, for the sake of successfully implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on raising production efficiency.

DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IN USSR URGED

PM161357 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 25 August carries on page 2, under the headline "Boiler Beneath Our Feet," a 1,500-word article by A. Aslanyan, director of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Geological Sciences, calling for a "general plan for the study and use of geothermal energy in the national economy."

Aslanyan complains that the Ministry of Power and Electrification "is relegating the practical utilization of the heat of the earth's interior to the very distant future, remaining loyal to traditional methods of generating electricity." He quotes figures showing that Armenia is particularly suited to this type of power generation: "If as from 1990 the entire planned increase in the energy load is covered via geothermal systems, by 2000 these will be able to meet up to 30 percent of the republic's energy requirements." "It is time to think about constructing an experimental circulation-type geothermal station in the republic -- to straighten out all the technological, economic and economic questions," Aslanyan urges. He further points out that "conditions for developing the geothermal power industry exist not only in Armenia but also in Stavropol Kray, the Transcarpathian area, the Dagestan ASSR and the Crimea, the Georgian SSR and Krasnodar Kray."

BRIEFS

NEW POWERPLANT -- The first section of the new (Shalpoz) powerplant on the Kur River in Azerbaijan SSR will be commissioned on 7 November to coincide with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The (Shalpoz) hydroelectric powerplant's waters will be used in irrigating 75,000 hectares of land. The power output of the plant will be 350,000 kilowatts. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 20 Sep 82 GF]

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF GRAIN SALES TO STATE

Kursk Oblast Sales

LD250424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The agricultural workers of Kursk Oblast have fulfilled the plan for sales of grain to the state. They have grown a good harvest of grain crops this year and have harvested it in an organized manner. According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA], over 900,000 tons of grain have arrived at the grain reception points. The plans for procurement of buckwheat and millet, however, have not been fulfilled. It is reported that the farms of Kursk Oblast are fully stocked with grain crop seeds.

Mordovia, Chuvashia, Kaluga

LD262340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The USSR CSA reports: Agricultural workers of Mordovia and Chuvashia autonomous republics and Kaluga Oblast have fulfilled their socialist obligations for sale of grain to the state. From the collective and state farms of the Mordovian ASSR, 350,000 tons of grain have been delivered to procurement points. Farms of Chuvash ASSR poured into the state granaries 238,000 tons of grain. Collection and state farms of Kaluga Oblast have fully supplied themselves with seeds of grain crops for next year's harvest. While overfulfilling the plans for grain procurement, the plan for procurement of groat crops was underfulfilled. Sale of grain to the state is continuing.

Gorkiy, Moscow, Vladimir

LD272314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Agricultural workers of Gorkiy, Moscow and Vladimir Oblasts have overfulfilled their socialist pledges for selling grain to the state. The USSR CSA has reported that 374,000 tons of grain has arrived at grain reception points from the farms of Gorkiy Oblast; from Moscow Oblast 270,000 tons; from Vladimir Oblast 135,000 tons. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have provided themselves with seed for the future harvest. The sale of grain to the state is continuing.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-26 SEP REPORTED

LD270036 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 23-26 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

23 September

Less than one-tenth of grain crops now remain to be harvested. Grain has been threshed from almost 104 million hectares, but while harvesting and sales are going smoothly in Tyumen Oblast and north Kazakhstan, things are dragging on alarmingly in Irkutsk Oblast, Buryatia and some northwest Russian oblasts. Harvesting of late interrow crops is now in progress. The biggest job for Ukrainian farmers is sugar beet harvesting, on which over 20,000 combines and machines and 95,000 vehicles are engaged. The crop is considerably larger than last year's with yields of over 300 quintals per hectare. Some 400,000 hectares have been dug and 10 million tons of beets delivered to procurement points; 6.5 million tons have been processed.

The beet is not yet suitable for storage and subsequent processing, so the timetable must be observed if loss is to be avoided. Since the first days of the harvest more and more roots have been left in the fields without being taken away. By now around 1.5 million tons have piled up, and that is a direct waste of beet and sugar. The reason for this is that many ministries and departments are providing far fewer vehicles for carrying beet than was planned. Over one-fifth of all beet harvesting has been completed nationwide. In Sverdlovsk Oblast grain yields are 19 quintals per hectare and half the potato crop has been lifted. To date 60,000 tons of vegetables, half the target, have been procured. Supplies of potatoes to date are 22,000 tons, half the planned total. (1100 GMT)

24 September

Kursk Oblast has met the plan for grain sales to the state; more than 900,000 tons have been delivered and sales are continuing. (0800 GMT)

Autumn sowing continues on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Winter crops have been sown on almost 26 million hectares. This year there have been considerable difficulties in the sowing of winter crops because of delay in harvesting the preceding crops and because of a lack of moisture in the soil during the presowing period in many regions. (1500 GMT)

25 September

The growers of Oral Oblast have met their socialist pledges for grain crop sales to the state. The oblast's farms have delivered 670,000 tons to the elevators, which is 45,000 tons in excess of plan. The tasks for purchases of buckwheat and millet are underfulfilled. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully provided themselves with grain crop seeds for next year's harvest. The sale of grain crops to the state is continuing. (0700 GMT)

Ukraine farmers have begun autumn plowing on the fifth million hectares. (0800 GMT)

Belorussian farmers today completed threshing the entire buckwheat crop. Due to use of industrial technology, the crop has been increased without expanding the area sown; the bulk of it is concentrated in specialized farms and cultivated by fully mechanized teams. All requirements for seed buckwheat have been met. (1830 GMT)

26 September

The first million tons of grain crops have been delivered to reception points in Kokometav Oblast in Kazakhstan. Sugar beet harvesting is in progress in Kursk Oblast. Nearly 30 percent of the total sown area has been cleared to date. (0400 GMT)

TRUD: FARMS SHOULD PROCESS THEIR OWN PRODUCTS

PM210931 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Dr of Economic Sciences G. Shmelev article under the rubric "Agroindustrial Complex: Experience and Problems": "Kolkhoz Subsidiary Shop"]

[Text] Moscow -- I will begin with figures. The volume of gross agricultural production increased 50 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan compared with the 8th. At the same time there was also a large increase in purchases: The state acquired 50 percent more grain, 79 percent more cotton, 39 percent more sugar beets, 18 percent more sunflowers and 88 percent more meat and milk.

There was a particularly appreciable increase in purchases of perishable fruit and vegetable produce: 180-200 percent more fruits and berries and 160 percent more vegetables were obtained.

But let us not forget that growth in purchases means a simultaneous growth in transportation operations -- operations using our bad roads, it must be admitted, and, consequently, an increase in losses.

Of course, road construction should be expanded, and much will be done in this direction in the next few years in accordance with the Food Program. During the current decade it is planned to construct 130,000 km of general-purpose roads in rural localities and 150,000 km of internal farm roads. Of course, this creates better conditions for sales of agricultural products.

But, at the same time, it is necessary to reduce the length and volumes of transport operations, particularly when it is a question of perishable produce at the time of mass harvesting. The interests of the matter demand that a sizeable part of the harvest be laid in store on the farms and that kolkhozes and sovkhozes not only produce but also process agricultural raw materials and open stores in cities and rural settlements which would sell not just fresh fruits and vegetables grown on the farms but also canned goods manufactured in specialized shops and subsidiary enterprises.

Unfortunately, this economic and commercial activity of agricultural enterprises has been developed extremely inadequately, of the country's 26,000 kolkhozes in 1980 only 750 had fruit and vegetable processing points, and 400 had canning plants or shops. Matters are even worse on sovkhozes. Of 21,000 farms only 150 had canning plants or fruit and vegetable processing points, 50 had wine-making shops, and 85 had creameries.

It is easy to picture what an insigificant share of the output is produced by kolkhoz and sovkhoz subsidiary shops by comparing it with the food industry's total production. Take these figures: Industry produces 322,000 decaliters of wine, while agricultural enterprises produce only 2,200 decaliters, and the corresponding figures are 3,074,000 tons and 1,800 tons for sausages and 678,000 tons and 12,000-13,000 tons for high-fat cheese and ewes' milk cheese.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes supply an extremely insigificant amount of agricultural produce directly to the cooperative and state trade network. Foodstuffs produced on farms make up just 1.5 percent of the food in kolkhoz markets. Naturally, this does not enable kolkhozes and sovkhozes to be serious competitors of individual sellers and substantially influence market conditions.

How can the present situation be accounted for?

In organizing the processing of agricultural raw materials, people proceeded from the premise of the undoubted advantages of large-scale, highly concentrated production over middle-scale and -- particularly small-scale production. Here assessments were strictly one-sided in nature. Comparisons were made of material and labor expenditure, which is Naturally less at a large enterprises, but the costs associated with transporting produce long distances and with losses of produce were totally disregarded. People approached the assessment of efficiency with limited, sectorial criteria, not national economic criteria.

Now, in connection with realizing the Food Program, the situation must change radically. Of course, it is not a question of a global reorientation of agricultural enterprises toward processing and trade but only of a substantial broadening of their activity in these spheres, and only where this is economically expedient.

We have examples of this sort. The Lyuban Sovkhoz in Minsk Oblast's Vileyskiy Rayon has a working cannery, which produces dozens of kinds of vegetable products, and its own wine plant, and fermented mare's milk production has been organized. All the produce is used: Pomace is used to feed livestock, and the sovkhoz also makes tanned sheepskin coats. The Kirov fishing kolkhoz in Estonia produces canned fish.

The CEMA countries' experience also merits study. In Hungary there has been a substantial broadening of the range of pursuits in agricultural cooperatives. Industrial activity, including that involving processing agricultural produce, and trading activity provide almost one-third of their income. The large Hungarian Dunaj cooperative has not only created various processing shops but also has at its disposal some 20 stores which sell its products.

This makes it possible to employ rural workers out of season, boosts their income, reduces losses of produce and increases production profitability.

Many GDR farms also have direct links with stores and public catering enterprises. Thus, the Vereinte Kraft and Vorwaerts agricultural production cooperatives in Erfurt Bezirk have contracts with 20 food stores in Erfurt and Weimar to supply vegetables and meat and dairy products. The large "vegetable" state enterprise in the CSSR supplies vegetables and potatoes to Prague's large population. It has dozens of storehouses and 315 of its own retail trade enterprises in city districts.

A number of CEMA countries attach great significance to organizing the processing and sales of the products of personal plots and horticultural and truck gardening societies.

It is necessary to overcome the disdain of small-scale production -- it harbors considerable reserves for increasing production of foodstuffs. Processing shops on farms and their own trade enterprises will be economically profitable because they will make it possible to avoid those considerable losses during transportation and centralized storage which have become commonplace in large-scale production. In accordance with the Food Program new storehouses and processing shops will be constructed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the next few years, and direct ties will be expanded between agricultural and trade enterprises.

The resolution recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers permits kolkhozes and sovkhozes to sell up to 10 percent of the planned fruit and vegetable production and all above-plan output to consumer cooperatives and in kolkhoz markets. What is important is that the produce sold in this way will henceforth go to offset the fulfillment of the state purchasing plan. Economic incentives will enliven kolkhoz trade and prompt agricultural enterprises to engage more actively in growing vegetables and fruit and to organize their processing.

The local population, incidentally, could suggest various forms of participation in agricultural production. And not only goods but also services. By encouraging the most acceptable and efficient forms from an economic viewpoint it is possible to ensure that many kinds of jobs which have hitherto been performed by outside organizations are carried out on a kolkhoz or sovkhoz. Thus, the food program provides for the creation of comprehensive reception centers for the performance of minor repair jobs and services to be completed by 1985 on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But you must not treat all alike here. Regions with large settlements, a high concentration of rural population and a dense road network -- Rostov Oblast, Krasnodar Kray and certain others -- are one thing. The Non-Chernozem Zone, where there still exist a multitude of small population centers and even farmsteads, sparsely settled mountainous districts and villages badly linked by road to the central complexes of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to the rayon centers, is another matter.

A consumer services combine can work fruitfully in a large village, toward which the closest villages, where a sizable population is concentrated, gravitate. And in remote areas, where sparsely populated settlements are considerable distances from each other, the services of masters in the repair of household equipment, tailors, smiths, carpenters, saddlers, furriers and makers of felt boots working individually are indispensable. Such activity by individual masters is not only encouraged in the fraternal socialist countries but is also being coordinated increasingly with the work of public enterprises and establishments. They supply craftsmen with raw materials and give them credit to organize and develop production.

We still suffer from inertia in our approach to homeworkers and craftsmen as a category which has long been obsolete, although their work can be very useful at the present economic stage of the country's development. Taking the existing experience into account, we ought to draft and adopt laws governing the work of craftsmen in detail. It is important to define spheres where the work of homeworkers could be extensively utilized by, say, agriculture, public catering or domestic services. Specialist pensioners could be involved in this activity. Measures could be elaborated to promote collaborative ties between homeworkers and social production and to ensure their material and technical supplies, consultative assistance and, of course, an effective system of control.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES MARSHAL BAGRAMYAN OBITUARY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September publishes on page 3 the obituary of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan. It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published on pages V 1-2 of the 22 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variation has been noted:

The PRAVDA version adds the following list of signatories:

L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, L.V. Smirnov, M.P. Georgadze, N.A. Shchelokov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, M.S. Smirtyukov, B.N. Pastukhov, L.A. Borisov, K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, S.M. Kolomin, P.F. Batitskiy, S.I. Rudenko, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.I. Varennikov, A.I. Sorokin, A.S. Zheltov, P.I. Batov, O.G. Gyulmisaryan.

CONFERENCE ON MILITARY EDUCATION OPENS

PM230953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference on Questions of Military Educational Institutions' Work"]

[Text] An all-army conference of leading personnel of military educational and USSR Ministry of Defense cadre organs began at Moscow's M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 14 September. It was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

The conference participants heard a report entitled "On the State of, and Measures To Further Improve the Quality and Efficiency of Officer Cadres' Training at Defense Ministry Military Educational Institutions in the Light of 26th CPSU Congress Demands and USSR Defense Ministry Orders and Directives" delivered by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for cadres, and a report entitled "On Further Enhancing the Role of Military Educational Institutions as Centers of Marxist-Leninist Education and Communist Training of Students of Military Academies and Colleges" delivered by Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The discussion of the reports began at the first day's plenary session.

Participating in the conference's work are Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.I. Petrov, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin and Army General V.M. Shabanov; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; chiefs of USSR Ministry of Defense Main and Central Directorates; deputy commanders in chief of branches of the armed forces responsible for military educational institutions and chiefs of military educational institutions of branches of the armed forces.

A report on the conference will be published in a later issue of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.